THE
Boſton-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 736

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1768.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

You are deſired to publiſh in your next Paper the following true Copy of a Letter tranſmitted to DENNYS DEBERDT, *Eſq; in* London, *by Order of the late Convention conſiſting of Committees from Ninety-eight Towns, many of them the moſt wealthy and numerous in the Province, and eight Diſtricts.* Your's,

A. B.

BOSTON, *September* 27, 1678.

SIR,

THE inhabitants of a number of towns within this province, having, at their ſeveral Town meetings legally called, taken under their moſt mature conſideration, the great and prevailing uneaſineſs among the people of the province in general: ariſing from an apprehenſion that their charter and conſtitutional rights and liberties are infringed by the late acts of parliament for the raiſing a revenue in America without their conſent; and alſo from the immediate proſpect of a ſtanding army to enforce the execution of theſe acts, at this time, when they may reaſonably hope the late dutiful and loyal ſupplications of their Repreſentatives, for a redreſs of the grievance, is under the conſideration of our gracious Sovereign, from whoſe wiſdom & clemency they expect relief: And being deprived of the benefit of a general aſſembly, his excellency the Governor having diſſolved the ſame at an unuſual ſeaſon, and in an unuſual manner, declaring that he does not think himſelf at liberty to call a new one, till he ſhall receive further orders from his Majeſty. The ſaid towns have ſeverally made choice of Committees to meet together, conſult and adviſe to ſuch meaſures as may tend to promote the peace and good order of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this province, at ſo alarming and diſtreſſing a criſis.

And being conven'd for the purpoſe aforeſaid at *Boſton*, we have taken the earlieſt opportunity to aſſure the Governor of the province, and the world, in our Petition offered to his Excellency, which we cauſed immediately to be publiſhed, and is herewith incloſed, to diſclaim all pretenſions to any authoritative and governmental acts. And you will pleaſe to obſerve, by a copy of our whole proceedings now ſent to you, that we have ſtrictly adhered to the expreſs deſign of our convention.

We have taken the liberty to write to you, as a known friend to the province, and to beg the favour of you to uſe your kind endeavour to prevent any miſrepreſentations of our meeting and proceedings, which our enemies may be ready to make. We flatter ourſelves you may be enabled from this inſtance, to afford to his Majeſty's miniſters, and the good people of Britain, a freſh token of the loyalty of our reſpective towns to his Majeſty, their attachment to his government, and love of peace and good order.

We wiſh and pray for the happy time, when a national attention ſhall be given to the grievances we labour under, and the true ſource of them. When ſuch a period ſhall come, we are perſuaded that the union and harmony which has hitherto ſubſiſted between Great Britain and the Colonies, and upon which the welfare of both undoubtedly depends, will be confirmed and eſtabliſhed.

The preſent diſcontent we apprehend originally aroſe from the nation's having been informed of the ability of the people here to pay conſiderable duties and taxes. Whoever made ſuch a repreſentation, ſurely did not attend duly to the heavy load of debt lying upon this province, incurred chiefly by our expences in defending and enlarging his Majeſty's American territories in the laſt war, which was borne by the people with the greateſt alacrity. The nation being itſelf involv'd in a heavy debt, was eaſily induced to avail itſelf of the ſuppos'd affluence of the Colonies, and unfortunately, as they apprehend, took ſuch a meaſure as will naturally awaken the jealouſy of every free and ſenſible people, namely, by paſſing acts to tax them without their conſent. The late Stamp-Act made for this purpoſe, was indeed repealed: But other acts of the ſame nature and tendency, tho' perhaps not ſo apparently obnoxious, are in full force, and daily executing.

The people in conſequence complain'd of theſe acts as being abridgments of ſuch conſtitutional Rights as are laid deep in the foundation of nature: But theſe complaints have been repreſented as ariſing from a ſpirit of faction, diſloyalty and rebellion. Their moſt dutiful and loyal petitions to his Majeſty, they have been inform'd by the laſt advice from London, had not reached the royal preſence: Nay, his Majeſty, as they are told, has been aſſured that his ſubjects of this province have even attempted to excite the ſame ſpirit among his other colonies, by a circular letter, the only purport of which was to acquaint them of their having petitioned for relief from the common grievance, with hopes of ſucceſs from the royal clemency.

In order to raiſe the jealouſy of the nation, the moſt trifling incidents have been wrought up to the higheſt pitch of aggravation, by perſons who ſtill find means to gain a credit there. We ſhall only recur to the moſt recent inſtances.

On the 18th of March laſt, being the anniverſary of the repeal of the Stamp-Act, and obſerved as a day of rejoicing, a few diſorderly perſons moſtly boys, aſſembled in the evening, paraded ſome of the ſtreets, and finally repaired to the Houſe of John Williams, Eſq; the inſpector-general. Whether their deſign was to do him an injury or not, by his addreſs and ſoft treatment of them, together with the interpoſition of ſome of the neighbouring houſholders, they ſoon retir'd & diſpers'd, without doing any miſchief at all. His Majeſty's Council, in their anſwer to the Governor, which is incloſed, have declared this to be too inconſiderable to make it a ſubject of repreſentation; and that it could not have been made the ſubject of *ſo injurious an one*, but by perſons diſpoſed to bring miſery and diſtreſs upon the town and province; and their declaration it is ſaid has given great offence to the Governor.

There was indeed on the 10th of June following, ſomething that had rather more of the appearance of riot, but it was only of a few hours exiſtence, and with very little miſchief. But as we are informed, that the town of Boſton have already given you a full account of this affair, ſupported by affidavits, we ſhall not give you the further trouble of reciting it, but refer you to their letter. It is however to be obſerved, that if the inhabitants of that town had been diſpos'd to give the leaſt countenance to this riot, ſo exaſperated were the people at the extraordinary and unuſual exertion of the naval power, when there could be no apprehenſion that the King's officers would be in the leaſt meaſure moleſted in the due execution of lawful power; as well as at the haughty behaviour of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, that the leaſt countenance would have been ſufficient to have led them on to extremities—but they ſooth'd them, and the people ſoon diſpers'd, after having broke a few panes of glaſs, not to the value of five pounds. We cannot help taking notice here, of a notorious inſtance of the inveterate temper of our enemies, in a repreſentation made in a certain letter, of this riotous aſſembly's having burnt a beautiful barge belonging to the collector of the cuſtoms, *before Mr. Hancock's door*. As this worthy gentleman ſuſtains a public character, and is one of the principal inhabitants in the province, it is apparent that the malice of the writer of that letter was not confin'd to a ſingle gentleman, but extended to the public. The truth is, the barge was burnt on a common, ſurrounded with gentlemens ſeats; and the ſcene could not be ſaid to be before Mr. Hancock's door, any more than before the doors of divers other gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The mean inſinuation that it was done under the influence of Mr. Hancock, is ſo far from the leaſt ſhadow of truth, that it is notorious here, that the tumult was finally diſper'd, principally by his exertions, animated by his known regard to peace and good order.——His Majeſty's Council afterwards gave a juſt account of the occaſion of that riot, and repeatedly deſired that the Governor would order the ſame to be made public, but without ſucceſs.

Care was taken, however, by thoſe, who, to ſpeak in the ſofeſt terms, are unfriendly to us, to tranſmit this affair to the nation in ſo aggravated a light, as to incenſe to a high degree. And we cannot indeed wonder, that when ſuch falſe repreſentations are made by perſons, as we have reaſon to believe, of rank and figure here, our mother country ſhould for a while give credit to them, and under an apprehenſion of a general inſurrection, ſhould ſend a military force to ſubdue a people, if we may be allowed to ſay it, at leaſt as orderly and well-affected,—as ſenſible of their juſt rights, and yet as patient under oppreſſion, 'till they can be conſtitutionally relieved, as any in his Majeſty's empire.

Nothing, we apprehend, is wanting, to reſtore a much deſired harmony, but for his Majeſty's ſubjects, on both ſides the atlantic, fully to explain themſelves to each other, which is not likely to be done thro' the medium of intereſted and deſigning men: Such men would not ſcruple to raiſe their fortunes, tho' at the ruin of the empire.—Could ſuch men be removed, the nation, attentive to the calm voice of reaſon, which we humbly apprehend has been uttered by the colonies, would ſoon view their diſpoſition, we may at leaſt be allowed to ſay, that of this province, in its juſt light, and be convinced, that it is their warmeſt inclination, as well as in their power, to add ſtrength and riches to the mother-ſtate, and adminiſter to the ſplendor of the Britiſh crown.

Thus we have given you a full account of the occaſion, nature and deſign of our convening; which is by no means to aſſume to ourſelves any authority of government; but only as a number of private fellow-ſubjects met together, to conſult and adviſe the moſt effectual meaſures to promote the peace and good order of his Majeſty's ſubjects at this very difficult and diſtreſſing time.

We herewith incloſe to you an humble, dutiful and loyal petition to our moſt gracious Sovereign, which we beg the favour of you to preſent to his Majeſty *in perſon*, as ſpeedily as poſſible.

We reſt, in ſtrict truth,
and with great Reſpect, &c.

Signed, THOMAS CUSHING, *Chairman.*

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

THE following Extract of a Letter to ſeveral Merchants in Town, from a Merchant in Liverpool, who has many Years received large Commiſſions from America, eſpecially from New-York, will ſhew how much Friendſhip and Gratitude we may expect from him in particular, towards obtaining a Redreſs of Grievances, and holding our juſt Rights and Privileges. Theſe Times of Difficulty will afford us at leaſt this Advantage.—*To know our Friends from our Foes.*—and that all concern'd may obtain that Knowledge I ſend you the Extract, and deſire it may be publiſhed in your next Paper.

The EXTRACT.

Liverpool, 4th June, 1768.

——I am not a little ſurpriſed at you Yorkers, that you ſhould attempt to force our Parliament to repeal any more Acts for you. Reſt aſſured they will not, if you behave as heretofore, his Majeſty will ſend Men of War to all trading Towns on the Continent, and ſtop all your Trade,—and likewiſe a Number of Soldiers to humble you, which I think is your juſt Reward. DAVID KENYON.

WHEREAS many Perſons are ſo unfortunate as to loſe their Fore-Teeth by Accident, and otherways, to their great Detriment, not only in Looks, but ſpeaking both in Public and Private:—This is to inform all ſuch, that they may have them re-placed with artificial Ones, that looks as well as the Natural, & anſwers the End of Speaking to all Intents, by *PAUL REVERE*, Goldſmith, near the Head of Dr. *Clarke*'s Wharf, *Boſton*.

*** All Perſons who have had falſe Teeth fixt by Mr. *John Baker*, Surgeon-Dentiſt, and they have got looſe (as they will in Time) may have them faſtened by the above, who learnt the Method of fixing them from Mr. *Baker*.

vid. petition to the King & divers Letters vid. Index vid. page 163—
vid. pa. 157.
(a) vid. Stamp Act pa. 59. Vol. 1.
(b) vid circular Letter pa. 43.
(c) vid page 49
(d) vid Repeal acts pa. 411. Vol. 1
(e) vid the riot pa. 141 & vid. pa. 266.
‖ Page 248. § Page 266. 251. † vid Riſe of it pa. 241—vid. page 248—257. —vid. Charter pa. 1077. ∧ As Molaſſes Act pa. 9. Glaſs Act pa. 735, Vol. 1—Billeting Act pa. 274. &c.

Boston, October 10.

The following are the Proceedings of Council on the 27th and 29th of *July* last.

Council Chamber, Boston, July 27, 1768.

WEDNESDAY.

The Governor present in Council, laid before the Board the following Representation, viz.

HIS Excellency reminded and informed the Council, that on the 11th & 13th of *June* last, he informed the Board of a great Riot which happened on the Evening of the 10th of *June*, in which among other outrages the principal Custom-House officers were bruised and wounded and otherwise ill treated and that in pursuance of this riot the Commissioners of the Customs found themselves obliged to leave the town, and take shelter on board the Romney Man of War; and his Excellency desired the advice of the Council of what should be done upon this occasion, as well to punish the perpetrators of these outrages as to preserve the peace of the town, and the authority of the civil power, and also to protect the Commissioners of the Customs and their Officers in their persons and in the execution of their offices, so that they might safely return to and reside in this town, where they have been stationed by the King's authority.

That after many debates on the premises, the Council were of opinion that this matter should be acted upon by the whole General Court then sitting; and the Council undertook to originate a Vote for that purpose: Whereupon the Governor with the advice of the Council postponed the consideration of this business in the Privy Council unto another day. That afterwards a Vote for a joint committee to consider the state of the province being sent up from the House to the Board, the Board thought that would be sufficient to ground a consideration of the foregoing matters upon, and therefore having concurred in that Vote they did not think proper to originate any Vote of their own for that purpose; that the said joint committee although they met several Times did nothing in the said business but make a report, which passed the Council, but did not pass the General Court, so that it has hitherto remained unacted upon, and all the purposes aforesaid remain still unredressed or unprovided for.

That the Commissioners having removed from the Man of War to the Castle, together with their officers, still remain there under the protection of some Men of War, and dare not return to the town where they have been ordered to hold their Office. That it is now above 6 weeks since they quitted the town and nothing has been done to provide for their safe return and their protection in their future residence here, nor has any thing been done to punish the raisers and perpetrators of the said riots and tumults, or to preserve the peace of the town and the support of the government and civil authority for the future.

That these things, and particularly this neglect & delay in endeavouring to remedy these disorders, will certainly be taken notice of at home by the King and Council, and probably by the Parliament. Wherefore it is become necessary for the Council to come to some determination and resolution what they can and what they will do, to remedy these disorders, and provide for the preservation of the peace of the town and the maintenance of the authority of the government and the civil power. Wherefore the Governor having before laid these matters before the Council and received their advice to call a full Council for the consideration of them, now communicates them to the present Board, and, and requires of them their full, free, and true advice according to the duties of their office and the terms of their oaths to perform the same.

His Excellency acquainted the Board that he had not, as he had before declared he should not, wrote to General *Gage* upon the late troubles. But that he had received letters from the General acquainting him that having received information of the disturbances at *Boston*, and that the Commissioners of the Customs had been obliged to quit the town, he had sent orders to the commanding officers at *Halifax* to collect all the troops there and thereabout, and hold them in readiness to embark, with a train of artillery for *Boston*, when they should be required by the Governor. That he had wrote to the General, and said he would inform the Council of this order, and if they advised him to require these troops he should do so, and if they should not advise him to require them he should not; being determined to do nothing in such a business without the advice of the Council.

Quest. Whether they would advise that the Governor shou'd according to General *Gage's* offer require troops from *Halifax*, to support the execution of the civil power, and preserve the peace of the town?

After a long Debate Col. *Brattle*, Mr. *Bowdoin*, Mr. *Gray*, Mr. *Flucker*, and Mr. *Ropes* were appointed a Committe to consider of and report an Answer to the Governor's foregoing Representation; and then the Board was adjourned to Friday Morning July 29 1768. At which time the Answer was reported and accepted by the Board as their Answer to the said Representation, and is as follows, viz

HIS Excellency having laid before the Board a Representation of some Transactions relating to and in consequence of the Disorders in the Town of *Boston* on the Evening of the 10th of *June* last, the Board think it necessary, in Justice to the Town and Province and in vindication of themselves, to make some Observations thereon, and to give a fuller Representation than is contained in the Paper laid before the Board.

With regard to the said Disorders it is to be observed that they were occasioned by the making a Seizure (in a manner unprecedented) in the Town of *Boston* on the said 10th of *June*, a little before Sunset, when a Vessel was seized by several of the Officers of the Customs; and immediately after, on a Signal given by one of the said Officers, in consequence of a preconcerted Plan, several armed Boats from the *Romney* Man of War took possession of her, cut her Fasts and carried her from the Wharf where she lay, into the Harbour, along side the *Romney* which occasioned a Number of People to be collected, some of whom from the Violence and Unprecedentedness of the Proceedure with regard to the taking away of the said Vessel, and the Reflection thereby implied upon the Inhabitants of the Town as disposed to rescue any Seizure that might be made, took occasion to insult and abuse the said Officers, and afterwards to break some of the Windows of their Dwelling-Houses and to commit other Disorders. Now, though the Board have the utmost Abhorrence of all such disorderly Proceedings and would by no means attempt to justify them, they are obliged to mention the Occasion of them, in order to shew, that however culpable the said disorderly Persons were, the Officers who seized, or those by whose Orders such unusal and violent Measures were pursued in seizing and taking away the said Vessel, were not faultless. It being highly probable that no such Disorders would have been committed, if the Vessel had not been with an armed Force, and with many Circumstances of Insult and Threats, carried away from the Wharf: And we believe there is no Instance can be alledged of any Vessel seized or any Seizure whatever in the Town of *Boston* being rescued out of the Hands of the Officers, except what took place here on the 8th of *July* Instant, when a Quantity of Molasses having been seized was taken away from the Officer who had charge of it: Which Procedure being universally condemned, the Molasses was very soon returned: Which affords strong Evidence that the Seizure on the 10th of *June*, if it had been conducted in the usual Manner, would have remained secure in the Hands of the Officers.

The Day next following the said Disorders, viz. the 11th of *June*, his Excellency called a Council and mentioned to them what had happened the preceeding Evening, and desired their Advice what was proper to be done. The Board advised that such of their own Members as were Justices of the Peace and qualified to act in the County of *Suffolk* should, as soon as may be, make Enquiry into the particular Facts and report, and his Excellency appointed the said Justices to meet him at his House for that Purpose on Monday Morning the 13th of *June*; his Excellency thinking it necessary to be present himself at the making of the Enquiry. The said Justices attended accordingly: But his Excellency having received two Letters from the Commissioners of the Customs, complaining that no Notice had been taken of the late Disturbances in *Boston*, and grosly reflecting on the Governor and Council, summoned a Council and laid said Letters before them; and at the same Council postponed the Enquiry aforesaid. The Board thought the Letter containing the Reflections intitled to some Animadversions; but the Letter not being left with the Board put it out of their power to do themselves Justice. At the same time, on his Excellency's proposing to enter into the Consideration of Means for preventing any future Disturbances, the Board apprehending that as the General Court was sitting those Means would have a more forcible Effect, and better answer the End, if the whole Court joined in them, proposed to raise a Committee of the Board in their legislative Capacity to join with a Committee of the House of Representatives to consider of the Matter; and that the Consideration of it by them as of Council to the Governor be postponed till the Effect of such a Proposal should be known. The Board accordingly on the said 13th, in their legislative Capacity, took up the Affair, and while they were considering it a Vote was sent from the House ordering a Committee to be joined by such as the Board should appoint, to enquire into the State of the Province and report: Which Order including in it the Consideration of the Means for preventing any future Disturbances, the Proposal aforesaid on the part of the Board was of course rendered unnecessary.

A Committee was joined, and the next Day, viz. on the 14th, made a Report of diverse Resolves to be passed by the General Court. The Report was ordered by the Board to be considered on the 15th, & then, after a Debate, to be further considered on the 16th, when the Board was given to understand by several of its Members that it was intimated to them by the Governor that it would be expedient to postpone the Consideration of the said Report till his Excellency should send a Message to the House on the Subject of Dispatches he had then just received from England. It was postponed accordingly.

On the 21st the said Message was read to the Board by which it appeared there was something further to be expected, and of a more extraordinary Nature, & which was not communicated till the 24th, when it appeared, to the astonishment of the Board, that the General Court was threatned with Dissolution, pursuant to the Earl of Hillsborough's Letter to the Governor, dated April 22, 1768. The Expectation of these Messages and the extraordinary Nature of them when known, occasioned that the said Report was not fully passed on till the 29th, when it was delivered to one of the Members of the Board to be carried to the House; but the House were then adjourned, and the next Day the House being so closely engaged in Business could not receive it; and on that Day, viz. the 30th, the Governor prorogued the General Court, & on the next succeeding Day dissolved it: Which Prorogation and Dissolution, if his Excellency could have postponed a short time, the House could have passed on the said Report: But they were prevented doing it, as well as other necessary Business, by the said Prorogation; which his Excellency thought himself obliged to make.

The Board apprehend from this Detail of facts it will not appear they are chargeable with any Neglect or Delay in providing against future Disturbances; at least to the time of the dissolution of the General Court. And with regard to the time that has since elapsed, the Board have always attended his Excellency's summons, and are now ready at the first call for that purpose since the dissolution to do every thing in their power to prevent future Disturbances: and they are very glad they have this opportunity of declaring that no Disturbances have happened here since the 10th of June last, notwithstanding some appearances which 'tis probable have been magnified into Riot and Tumult. And with regard to what happened on the Evening of the 10th of June, it seems to have sprung wholly from the Persons who complain of it, by the plan laid and the orders given for making the seizure aforesaid, and carrying it away by armed Force. Which Circumstance together with the time of Day of seizing the Vessel, it being then near Sun set, makes it seem probable that an uproar was hoped for, and intended to be occasioned by the manner of proceeding in making the Seizure.

Having stated the Facts as relative to the Conduct of the Board, the Board now proceed to make a few Observations on one Paragraph of the Governor's Representation aforesaid. But it is to be previously observed that the Council-Book, in the Entry of the Proceedings of Council on the 11th and 13th of June, shews the particular Matters laid before them for their Consideration and Advice; which were the Disorders that had taken place on the Evening of the 10th of June, to the disturbance of the public Peace; and the Means of preventing any future Disturbances: And these, and only these, were the Objects of the Contemplation of the Board in their Proceedings refered to above.

In the said Paragraph his Excellency mentions that the Commissioners having removed from the Man of War to the Castle, still remain there under the Protection of some Men of War; and that it is above six Weeks since they quitted the Town.

On which the Board observe, that the Commissioners were not obliged to quit the Town; that there never had been any Insult offered to them; that their quitting the Town was a voluntary Act of their own; that we do not apprehend there was any sufficient Ground for their quitting it; and that when they had quitted it, and were at the Castle, there was no occasion for Men of War to protect them.

With regard to the Men of War posted in the Harbour, the Town look upon it as a Grievance in a double respect: their Trade is by that Means under discouragement; what they regret infinitely more is, the reflection implied thereby upon their loyalty to their Sovereign: who has not in his wide extended Dominions any Subjects more faithful than in the Town of *Boston*, and in this Province in general.

If the Commissioners have procured the said Men of War to be posted here; and especially if they have endeavour'd to procure Troops to be sent hither, both which are the universal apprehension, it cannot be tho't strange that the People of this Province can entertain no Affection for them.

The Board greatly regret that any Occasion has been given for Riots and Disorders, and still more regret that they should happen on any Occasion; and they take this Opportunity to declare their utter Abhorrence and Detestation of them: And for the punishing the Perpetrators of them the Board advise, That his Excellency direct the Attorney General to prosecute all Persons guilty of the Riots and Disorders aforesaid, or that any way aided or abetted the same.

And for preserving the Peace of the Town and the Authority of the Civil Power; and for the Protection of all his Majesty's Subjects whatever, further advise,

That his Excellency issue a Proclamation that the Laws for preventing, suppressing and punishing all Riots, Tumults and unlawful Assemblies be put into immediate Execution, and all civil Officers be strictly enjoined to do their Duty for that purpose. And the Board assure his Excellency they will use their utmost influence to procure the due execution of the Laws; the

1 Pag 157. o Vid. Prick. pa. 141. v Vid. the Act appointing them pa. 748 Vol 1 & their Commission pa. 253. ll Vid. pa. 157. x Vid. pa. 163. m Vid. Page, 158.

the vigorous execution of which will be ſufficient to preſerve the Peace and Authority of the Government.

With regard to what his Excellency mentions on the ſubject of Troops, and to his Queſtion "Whether the Board would adviſe that the Governor ſhould according to General *Gage*'s offer, require Troops from *Halifax* to ſupport the execution of the civil Power and preſerve the Peace of the Town."

The Board anſwer, the civil Power does not need the ſupport of Troops; and that it is not for his Majeſty's Service nor the Peace of this Province that any Troops be required, or that any come into the Province, and therefore they unanimouſly adviſe, That the Governor do not require any Troops.

The Board being fully aſſured that his Excellency has not wrote for Troops, take this Opportunity to expreſs that Aſſurance: and at the ſame time to declare that if any Perſons have made Application to General *Gage* for Troops to be ſent hither, we deem them in the higheſt degree unfriendly to the Peace and good Order of this Government, as well as to his Majeſty's ſervice and the Britiſh Intereſt in America.

Boſton, July 29. 1768.

Accepted by the Council, and voted to be their Anſwer to the Governor's Repreſentation laid before them the 27th of *July*.

BOSTON, October 10.

IN the Poſtſcript to the *Boſton News-Letter* of laſt Thurſday, a very imperfect Account being publiſhed of the Advice of Council on the Affair laid before them the 3d Inſtant, we are deſired to publiſh the whole of the Proceedings of the Council relative thereto, which is as follows:

MONDAY, October 3, 1768.

A Council held at the Province Houſe.

HIS Excellency communicated to the Board a Letter from Lieut. Col. *Dalrymple*, acquainting him that he had received Orders by Expreſs from General *Gage* to land the two Regiments from *Halifax* at *Boſton*, and that he was under a neceſſity of demanding Quarters for them there; and deſiring that Fuel, Straw and other Articles directed to be provided for the Troops may be got in readineſs.

Col. *Dalrymple* and Capt. *Smith* deſiring to be admitted before the Board came to a Determination, they were admitted accordingly; when Col. *Dalrymple* took occaſion to explain the intention of his Requiſition, viz. That as the Board could not think themſelves authorized to provide Barracks in the Town, inaſmuch as Barracks have already been provided by the Government at Caſtle *William*, he had encamped ſome of his Troops, and was providing Barracks for the reſt in the Town, ſo that he conſidered them all as in Barracks, and demanded Barrack Proviſions accordingly, agreeable to Act of Parliament.

Whereupon his Excellency moved to the Board that they would appoint ſome ſuitable Perſon or Perſons to make ſuch Proviſion.

On Wedneſday Octo 5. A. M. to which time the Board was adjourned, the following Anſwer was given to his Excellency.

Adviſed, That agreeable to his Excellency's Motion, one or more Perſon or Perſons be authorized & appointed to furniſh and ſupply the Officers and Soldiers put and placed in the Barracks, with Fire, Candles, &c. as particularly mentioned in the Act of Parliament: Provided the Perſon or Perſons ſo to be authorized and appointed, will take the riſk of the Province's paying to him or them all ſuch Sum or Sums of Money, ſo by them paid, laid out or expended for the Purpoſe aforeſaid.

And inaſmuch as the Board in Col. *Dalrymple*'s Letter aforeſaid dated the 30th ult. and before his coming to Town, obſerved a ſuggeſtion, that a bad Spirit prevailed here; and that in conſequence of it General *Gage* had been induced to order both Regiments to be landed in the Town: but as Col. *Dalrymple* muſt before this time have had the fulleſt evidence that no ſuch Spirit is prevalent; and that the Town is in a ſtate perfectly peaceful and quiet, the Board doubt not of his Juſtice to repreſent it to the General accordingly; which they cannot but apprehend will procure from the General a re-call of his laſt Order; and that agreeable to his Letter to Governor *Bernard* of the 12th ult. one at leaſt of the ſaid Regiments will be again ordered to Caſtle *William*.

The Board alſo perſuade themſelves that the ſame Reaſon will induce the General to order the Iriſh Regiments to Nova-Scotia, or to ſome other Parts where his Majeſty's ſervice may require them.

The Board deſire the Governor to ſend by the Poſt To-Morrow, a Copy of this Minute of Council to General *Gage*, with ſuch Repreſentation as his Excellency ſhall think proper, to induce the General to give ſuch Orders as will relieve the Town and Province from their preſent Anxiety and Diſtreſs.

His Excellency nominated *Joſeph Goldthwait*, Jun. Eſq; to be Commiſſary for the Purpoſe above-mentioned; and he was appointed accordingly.

HALIFAX,

Sept. 8. Saturday laſt was married, the Hon. Joſeph Gerriſh, Eſq; to Miſs Mary Cradock, of Boſton, a Lady poſſeſs'd of every agreeable Accompliſhment neceſſary to render the married State happy.

This Day being the Commencement of the Hon. Board of Cuſtoms, the ſame was kept as a Holiday by the Officers of this Port. (c)

Circular } Whitehall, May the 14th, 1768.
(No —) }

THE Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in America, *having repreſented that their Officers meet with great Obſtructions, and are deterred from exerting themſelves in the Execution of their Duty; I have it in Command from his Majeſty to ſignify to you his Pleaſure, that you do give them all the Aſſiſtance and Support in your Power, in the Diſcharge of their reſpective Offices, and in carrying the Laws of Trade and Revenue into due Execution.*

I am, with great Truth and Regard,
your moſt obedient humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Governor ———

(No. —) } Whitehall, July 21, 1768.
Circular. }

THE *Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in North-America having made further Complaints of Obſtructions they and their Officers meet with in the Execution of their Duty; I am commanded by his Majeſty to repeat to you, that it is his Royal Pleaſure that you do uſe your moſt ſtrenuous Efforts, and exert yourſelf in the moſt effectual Manner for the Support of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and to enable them to diſcharge the Duty of their reſpective Offices, and carry the Laws of Trade and Revenue into due Execution.* I am, with great Truth and Regard,
your moſt obedient humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Governor ———

BOSTON, October 10.

We are aſſured that a Gentleman in the County of York, is ſummoned on a Title of Land, after going thro' a Courſe of Law there and recovering, to anſwer on an Hearing before his Majeſty in Council! A Hint worthy the immediate Attention of this Government, as it ſtrikes directly at an eſſential Privilege of the Charter of the Province.——*Some Years ago the Town of Boſton were ſummoned on a like Occaſion, but got over the Difficulty by a manly Aſſertion of their Charter Right.*—*At that Time we had a Gentleman at the Head of this Government, who was a Friend to the Province, and was more than a Smatterer in the Law.*

We hear from Barbados, That many of the principal Gentlemen there highly approve the Conduct of their Brethren on this Continent, in ſupport of their Liberty.

Wedneſday Morning fell down and came to anchor off Caſtle William, the Senegal Sloop of War; the Magdelane armed Schooner failed alſo for Halifax.

The Lydia, Capt. Scott, failed laſt Saturday for London, in whom went Paſſenger WILLIAM PEPPERRELL, Eſq; We hear Capt. Allen of the Gaſpee armed Schooner alſo went Paſſenger, with Diſpatches from the Commander of the Troops here.

It is ſaid the Diſgrace a certain Officer of Gov[illegible]t in the minuteing way has fallen into, is not owing as was rumoured to a Sin of Omiſſion, but of Commiſſion.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated Sept. 17, 1768.

—"On Sunday the 11th inſtant, his Majeſty's Sloop Senegal arrived from Boſton, with Orders for two Regiments and two Companies of Foot, and the Artillery Company in Garriſon here, to embark with the utmoſt Expedition for Boſton, which is all the Troops here, except four Companies of the 59th. In Conſequence of which Orders, all the Workmen in the King's Yard that were neceſſary to equip the Ships, were ſet to Work on Sunday, and the utmoſt Expedition us'd to get the Ships ready to take the Troops on board. A ſtrict Embargo laid, and Guard Veſſels ſent to the Mouth of the Harbour to prevent any Veſſel going out to give Intelligence, and more Caution us'd than in War Time, when they were fixing out for to take Louiſbourg. The Embargo ſo very ſtrict, that an open Shallop going down to a Mackrel Fiſhery a little below the Guard Veſſels with a Parcel of empty Fiſh Barrels, was ſtopt and ſent back to Town; and on Wedneſday and Thurſday laſt the Troops embark'd in as great a Hurry as ever I ſaw in War Time".

We hear from Roxbury that, one Day the Week before laſt, near 60 young Women of that Place, met together at the Miniſter's Houſe, early in the Morning, and gave Mrs. Adams the Materials for, and the Spinning of above 100 ſcore of Linnen Yarn, ſuch an unuſual and beautiful Appearance drew a great number of Spectators from Town and Country, who all expreſſed the higheſt Satisfaction at ſuch an example of induſtry. It gives the greateſt pleaſure to find that the manufacture of Cloths, &c. makes ſuch a rapid progreſs amongſt us, as this ſeems to be the only conſtitutional Way in which we are like to obtain relief from theſe intolerable Burdens which are laid upon us: the importation of Britiſh Manufactures will ſoon decreaſe; and our preſent difficulties probably iſſue in the ruin of the manufactures of G. B. and the wealth and increaſe of the colonies; the averſion to Britiſh manufactures increaſes in proportion to the Meaſures taken to impoveriſh and inſlave us.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Hiſtory as well as Divinity, is wrote for the advantage of mankind, and to caution and warn the world againſt the follies and miſtakes of men, and to let them ſee that the ſame courſe or cauſe will be likely to produce the ſame effects, whether it be forgery or miſrepreſentations, on or from Records, &c. if any perſon ſhould be ſo wicked to act ſuch a part, please to publiſh in your valuable Gazette a paragraph or two I herewith ſend you, from Doctor Mather's hiſtory of thoſe times, and you will oblige one of your conſtant Readers. P. O.

Hatfield, September 30, 1768.

——The Doctor ſays——

"*Something muſt be done to ſtop the intended voyage.* Randolph *muſt be the Tool. A copy of his forged letters being ſent over hither, Mr. Mather, in a letter to the perſon that received it, intimated ſome reaſons he had for a ſuſpicion that* Randolph *(with a brother of his) might be one author of the forgery, though the villain knew himſelf to be ſo, and his good fame was not worth* half a farthing.——*Of* Randolph *I ſaid a good while ago, that* I ſhould have a farther occaſion to mention him. *I have now done it. And that I may never mention him any more, I will take my* eternal farewell *of him with relating, that he proved a* blaſted wretch, *followed with a ſenſible* curſe *of God wherever he came, deſpiſed, abhorred, unproſperous, Anon he died in Virginia, and in ſuch miſerable circumſtances, that, as it is ſaid, he had only two or three Negroes to carry him unto his grave."*

On TUESDAY the 18th of October Inſtant, at One o'Clock will be Sold by Public Vendue at the Bunch of Grapes in King Street,

The Ship *Induſtry*, Burthen about 160 Tons, is an extreme good ſailing Veſſel, and well found.

Inventory of her Stores may be ſeen on board ſaid Ship now lying at *Wheelwright*'s Wharf, or in the Hands of

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

N. B. *The Purchaſer is to pay* £100. L. M. *at Barnett, and the Remainder will not be wanted under three Months, Security being given for the Payment thereof at that Time.*

John Taylor,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge,

HAS juſt Imported from LONDON, an Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he ſells, cheap for Caſh. (d) *In particular the Molaſſes Act pa. 9— Glaſs Act pa. 735 Vol. 1 Ad. vid the Charter pa. 1077.*

Mathematical Inſtruments.

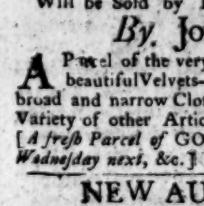
William Williams

Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker;

HAS to ſell at his Shop three Doors Eaſt of the Sign of Admiral *Vernon* in King Street, BOSTON.

HANGING and Standing Compaſſes—Hadley's and Davis's Quadrants—Gauging and Surveying Inſtruments—Caſes of Inſtruments—Large and ſmall Spy Glaſſes—Plotting Scales and Protractors—Gunter Scales and Dividers—Large round, half round, three-ſquare and flat Files—Quarter Waggoners—Atkinſon's Epitome—Willſon's ditto—Pattoon's Navigation—Seaman's Aſſiſtants—Callenders—Mariner's Compaſſes rectified—Young Man's Companion—Journal Books—Sand Glaſſes from 2 Hours to ½ Minute—Braſs Pocket Compaſſes, Compaſs Seals, Box Rules, Slates and Pencils, Watch Keys, Penknives, Jacknives, &c. &c.

He makes and Repairs all Sorts of Mathematical Inſtruments. Thoſe who will favour him with their Cuſtom may depend upon being well uſed, and have their Work done with Fidelity and Diſpatch.



For LONDON,

The SHIP PRATT,

JONATHAN FREEMAN, Maſter.

Will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight and Paſſage apply to ſaid Maſter at his Houſe in Hanover-Street, or on board ſaid Ship at *Hancock*'s Wharff.

Stole out of a Shop in this Town, on the 3d Inſtant, *A Piece of half-yard black flower'd Sattin*, containing 32 Yards. Whoever will apprehend the Thief or Thieves, ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice, and proceeded with according to Law, by applying to the Printer, they ſhall be handſomely rewarded—The Perſon ſuſpected is adverti[illegible] to return it, and no Queſtions ſhall be aſked.

N. B. If offered for Sale, its deſired it may be ſtop'd.

To be Let an End of an Houſe pleaſantly ſituated, ſuitable for a ſmall Family. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Friend Dole, *late of* Boſton, *Mariner, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to* Ann Dole, *ſole Executrix to ſaid Eſtate, in order that the ſame may be ſpeedily adjuſted.* Boſton, Octob. 6, 1768.

TO BE LET,

TWO Lofts of 60 Feet long each, ſuitable for Sail-maker's or Rigger's, with the Lofts over and ſeveral Stores under the ſame, lately improv'd by Mr. *Samuel Barret*, ſituate near Fiſh-Street, to be Let together or ſeparately——For further Particulars, enquire of *John Pulling*. *October* 6, 1768.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

BROad Cloths, Kerſeys, Serges, Plains, Coatings, Shalloons, Camblets, Calicoes, Iriſh Linnens, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houſhold, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c. &c. &c.——Six neat Mehogany Chair Frames with open Baniſters—Lawns—a Box of Edging, &c.

PUBLIC VENDUE-Office, North-End.

THIS EVENING, (MONDAY) &c.

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By John Gerriſh,

A Parcel of the very beſt *Silk Twiſt* by the Pound;—beautiful Velvets—All ſorts of Linens; wide Checks, broad and narrow Cloths—double Camblets and a great Variety of other Articles, new and ſecond-hand——[*A freſh Parcel of* GOODS *to be opened and ſold on Wedneſday next*, &c.] John Gerriſh.

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday.

A Variety of European Goods, Houſhold Furniture, ſeveral very good Watches, Apparel, &c.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt; Five Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches. [illegible]

High Water at Boſton, for this preſent Week.

Monday, 12 *m. after* 11		*Friday*, 8 *m. after* 2	
Tueſday, 56 *m. after* 11		*Saturday*, 52 *m. aft.* 2	
Wedneſday, 40 *m. aft.* 12		*Lord's-day*, 36 *m. aft.* 3	
Thurſday, 24 *m. aft.* 1		*Firſt Q.* 18 *Day*, 5 *aft.*	

A Number of Advertiſements—Speculations, and Articles of Intelligence, deſign'd for this Day's Entertainment, we are oblig'd to poſtpone 'till our next.

(See the SUPPLEMENT.)

(c) I ſuppoſe to be Sec'y Oliver // Thought to refer to Andrew Oliver Esqr } (a) pa. 266. // Boch &c. * Great Britain. [who entered a record wrong] } (a) About Ludgates claim to the Town // vid. page 274. (c) page 219.

A few of the FARMER's LETTERS, to be sold by Edes & Gill.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, July 28, 1768.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid,

Humbly shew,

THE *Subscribers divers of the Proprietors of a Tract of common and undivided Land, in the late Province of* Maine, *holding under* Samuel Phillips *and* William Phillips, *which Land begins at the Sea Side at Winter Harbour, and runs up on the West Side of* Saco *River, in Breadth 4 Miles from said River, till it meets with the Line between the Province of* New-Hampshire *and the said late Province of* Maine, *and so running to the extent of said* Phillips *their Claim, apprehending it necessary that a Meeting of the Proprietors of said Tract of Land should be called and held as soon as possible, do pray that your Honor would be pleas'd to grant a Warrant for that Purpose; said Meeting to be holden at the British Coffee House in* Boston, *on Wednesday the 16th Day of* November *next, at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon: Then and there to choose a Moderator and Clerk—to take effectual Measures to prevent Trespass in said Land—and to prosecute in the Law all such as have trespass'd thereon in Times past; and in general to act upon all Matters and things which may be necessary to promote the general Advantage of the Proprietors.*

Nathaniel Sparhawk,
Tristram Dalton,
Abigail Bromfield,
Samuel Waterhouse,
Samuel Adams,
John Hancock,
Andw. Oliver, jun.
Charles Pelham,
Gawen Brown.

SEAL.

Province of Massachusetts-Bay.
To Mr. Samuel Adams, *one of the Proprietors and one of the Petitioners before-mentioned,*
Greeting,

IN His Majesty's Name you are hereby required to notify and warn in Time and Manner as the Law directs, the Proprietors of the Tracts of common and undivided Land before mentioned and described, to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Seventh Day of September, *in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini,* 1768.

S. Danforth, *Justice of the Peace throughout the said Province.*

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein-mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1768. SAMUEL ADAMS.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Esq'rs; Wharff, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.

IF one —— Angove (*whose Christian Name is forgot*) *who came over into this Country with Capt.* Hammatt *in the Year* 1737, *or any of his Heirs be alive, he or they may hear of something very advantageous to them by applying to* Edes *and* Gill.

TO be Sold, a likely Negro Woman about 24 Years of Age, can do any Sort of Houshold Work.—Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Sam[l] Abbot

HAS imported in the Lydia, Capt. Scott, (who is just arrived from London) a general Assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching Season, which he sells by Wholesale and Retail at the very lowest Advance for Cash, at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Town-Dock, BOSTON.

‡‡‡ Cutlery Ware, Window Glass by the Box, Earthen and Glass Ware, Mens Hats, Paper, French Indigo, best Cotton Wool by the Bagg, &c. &c.

To be Sold this Fall or next Spring.

A collection of an Hundred of the best Sorts of young Grafted and Inoculated English Fruit Trees—of Apples—Pears-Plumbs—Cherries—Peaches—Apricots—Nectons—Quinces—Lime-Trees—English Elms—and Mulberry Trees for Silk Worms—Grape Vines of all Sorts—Red and White Dutch Currant Bushes—English Gooseberry Bushes of all Sorts—Asparagus Plants of the large Early Sort—and Box for Edgings of Walks—Also, Garlick—Shalots—and Horse Radish 5*s.* Old Tenor a Pound.—All sorts of Dried Sweet Herbs.

N. B. Garden Seeds saved here most suitable for the *West-Indies* than any Imported, and warranted Good, &c. &c. at the very lowest Price for Cash, &c.—By *William Davidson*, Gardiner, in Seven-Star Lane, *Boston*.

A Likely hearty Male Negro Child to be given away, Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid.

Humbly shew the Subscribers,

WHEREAS *there are two certain Tracts of Land lying in common and undivided situate in the late Province of* Maine, *devised by the last Will and Testament of* Bridget Phillips, *late of* Boston, *Widow, deceased, to her four Children,* Peleg Sanford, Samuel Phillips, William Phillips *and* Eliphel Stretton; *the one of which Tracts was in* 1661 *purchased of* Fluellin Sumptimus, *an Indian then residing at* Saco, *extending from* Saco *Patent Bounds Southward beyond* Cape Porpoise *River for Breadth, and from the Head of* Wells *and* Cape Porpoise *Township heads up into the Country to his furthest Extent, (excepting the Town of* Sanford *included within the said Bounds, which hath already been divided.) The other of the said Tracts is the said* Bridget's *Part or Share of a certain Tract of Land originally sold by* Sabacoman *another Indian which she the said* Bridget *devised to her four Children aforesaid: The whole of said Tract extending from the West End of* Saco *River up into the Country from the Sea up to Salmon Falls eight Miles or thereabouts from the Rivers Mouth, and South to the Swan Ponds, and from thence Southwest to* Cape Porpoise *Fishing Island, from thence to the Winter Harbour, and a certain Neck of Land, and the Islands belonging thereunto, or however otherwise the said Tracts of Land may be bounded: The Subscribers being, with divers other Persons, Proprietors of the said Tracts of Land—pray that your Honour would be pleased to grant a Warrant for the calling a Meeting of said Proprietors to be holden at the British Coffee-House in* Boston, *on Wednesday the Sixteenth Day of* November *next, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon; then and there to choose a Moderator and Clerk, and to appoint a Committee to act in Behalf of the Proprietors, more especially in prosecuting all such Persons as have trespassed or may hereafter trespass upon said Lands, either by erecting Houses, Mills or other Buildings, or by making Strip or Waste thereon; to join with any other of the Devisees of the said* Bridget Phillips, *or any other Persons in ascertaining the Bounds of the aforesaid Tracts of Land, and in general to transact all matters and things, that shall be judged for the benefit and advantage of the Proprietors.*

Andrew Oliver,
N. Sparhawk,
Bridget Stretton,
Ann Stretton,
Thomas Cushing,
Abigail Bromfield,
Samuel Adams,
William Pepperrell,
Gawen Brown,
Joseph Wheelwright,

SEAL.

Province of Massachusette-Bay.
To the Hon. Andrew Oliver, *Esq; one of the Proprietors and one of the Petitioners before mentioned,*
Greeting.

IN His Majesty's Name you are hereby required to notify and warn in Time and Manner as the Law directs, the Proprietors of the Tracts of common and undivided Land before mentioned and described, to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Thirteenth Day of August, in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1768.

S. Danforth, *Justice of the Peace throughout the said Province.*

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein-mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

Boston, 13 August, 1768. ANDw. OLIVER.

Joshua Blanchard,

At his Wine Cellar near the Market, Dock-Square, BOSTON: Sells at the very lowest Rates only for Cash.

Choice Sterling Madeira

at £4. old Tenor a Gallon, or Half a Dollar a Bottle, and all other Sorts of Wine, neat and genuine as they are imported, and fit for immediate Use; by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, or in any Quantity as may suit the Buyer.

West-India and *New-England* Rum—Choice old Spirit.

Gentlemen of the Town, Masters of Vessels, and all Persons going abroad, who shall please to favor him with their Custom, may depend on having their Wine put up in the best Manner and of the best Kinds.

Gentlemen in the Country, Inn keepers, and all Persons shall be as well served by Letter as if present.

Said BLANCHARD

Acquaints his Friends and the Publick,

THAT he Purposes to sell all sorts of Goods on Commissions; and to that Purpose besides his House on Dock-Square, he hath provided himself with sundry Warehouses and Cellars for the Reception of all Kinds of Merchandize. Those who please to favour him with their Commands may depend on the utmost Care and Fidelity, and on the easiest Terms.

He hath for Sale at present, a Parcel of Writing Paper, Sheathing Paper, choice Velvet Corks, Barr Iron, a few English Goods, a Parcel of second-hand Books, and a Set of Glass Windows for a Shop.

A large Schooner, well found, either to be Sold, or let on Charter.

TO BE SOLD,

The Hull of a new Ship, burthen

about 160 Tons, with the Appurtenances thereto belonging, as the same now lies at a Wharf at *Newbury-Port*.

ALSO,

The Hulls of two new Sloops now lying at *Braintree*.

Likewise, A new Brigantine and her Appurtenances, lying at *Hancock*'s Wharf in *Boston*.

Enquire of *Joseph Jackson* and *John Hancock*, Esqrs; Administrators on the Estate of *Clement Jackson*, deceas'd.

Samuel A. Otis

Has just imported, and is determined to sell at the lowest Advance, at Store No. 5. South Side of the Town-Dock, by Wholesale and Retail,

CHoice Jamaica Sugars by the Hogshead, Barrel, or single C. wt.
Cotton Wool
Pepper
Pipes Wool Cards
Spices of all Kinds
Barr-Iron and Steel
Cordage Codlines
Russia and Ravens Duck
Petersburg Hemp
Junk
6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glass
Frying Pans
Iron Pots and Kettles.
White Beans

3-4, ⅞ and yard wide Linenens
Irish Linnens
Cotton Checks
Pins of all Numbers
Gun Powder Shott
Ticklinburgs & Osnabrigs
Kilmarnock Caps
Belladine Sewing Silk
London Scythes
Seeming Twine——&c.
4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails
Cotton Cards
Roll Brimstone
Copperas
Allum

Jane Eustis

Has just imported from *LONDON*, in the Captains *Scott, Bruce* and *Deverson*, a large Assortment of Goods, which she will sell very cheap for Cash, viz.

FUR Muffs and Tippets, fur trimmings, Bath beaver coating, sergei, scarlet cloth, breeches patterns, white flannel and baize, shalloons, camblets, cambletteens, stript camblets, dureys, tammies, durants, callimancoes, black & all russell, coloured crapes, barleycorns, Irish camblets, dayses, Scotch plaid, brocades, stript and flower'd silks, (some of the stript as low as 4s. O. T. a yard) brown and black paduasoy; green, pink, grey and brown ducapes; green, white, pink, buff, brown and grey mantuas; rich white sattin, cloth-colour ditto, ¼ & ½ all figured sattins, plain sattins, capuchine silks, taffaties, persians, stript & spotted brolies, masquerade and plain bengalls, osnabrigs, dowlas, sheeting, Irish linnens, checks, cambricks, lawns, book muslin, clouting diaper, patent wove stays and stay cloth, plain and figured, black and white gauze, black and white catgut; Barcelona, bandanno, spotted, linnen, check, knitting and gauze handkerchiefs, gauze aprons, a beautiful assortment of laces of all kinds, men women and childrens cotton thread and worsted hose, some mens outsize, worsted and cotton ditto, mens Norway doe, dog-skin, kid, lamb, and white silk gloves, women and childrens silk and leather gloves and mitts, some womens outsize silk mitts, black sattin hatts and bonnets, chip and straw ditto, cambrick Scotch and cotton threads, tapes, needles, No. 4, No. 12 and pound pins, sewing silks, shoe bindings, London Qualities, snail trimmings, stay trimmings, basket buttons, silk twist, silver trimmings, brocaded shoes and clogs, English and Lynn shoes, childrens morocco shoes, breast and head flowers, materials for flowers, patches, court plaister, stone necklaces and earrings, wax and garnet ditto, stone buckles and broaches, Ladies beaver riding hatts, boys beaver hatts, jockeys and feathers, Kippen's snuff, Bibles and Testaments, French Chalk, wash balls and boxes, combs for Ladies Hair, Combs in cases, comb brushes, hair powder, powder puffs, Stoughton's elixir, Turlington's balsam, hungary and lavender water. Likewise—India China in large or small quantities; excellent hyson and bohea tea, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, starch, &c.

John Lowell, At his Store on *Hancock*'s Wharf, will give 20*s.* O. T. in Cash, or 22*s.* 6*d.* in Goods, per Bushell, for good FLAXSEEED.

Just imported from *LONDON*, (and now opening) by

Cyrus Baldwin,

At his Shop the Sign of the *Three Nuns and Comb*, nearly opposite the Town-Pump, in Cornhill, *BOSTON*;

A Fine Assortment of Irish Linnens and Dowlasses, Furniture and other Callicoes; also all Sorts of Woollen Goods for the present Season; Men, Women and Childrens Stockings all Sizes, Womens, Maids and Childrens best Lyn-made Shoes of all Colours.—An Assortment of Stone Earings, Sleeve Button Studs, Rings, Garnate and Marquesett ditto, neat Paste Earings, Poll Combs and Pinners; Shoe, Knee and Bosom Buckles; neat Lignumvitæ, Bone and Silver Topt Casters.—Best Bohea Tea by the Hundred, Dozen or smaller Quantity, best French Indigo by the Hundred, Dozen or smaller Quantity—all to be sold at the very lowest Rate for Cash.

At the Irish Linnen Warehouse

in KING STREET, is just imported, A Fresh assortment of Linnens, Sheeting, Table Cloths, Layovers, Napkins, Toweling, Dowlass, &c. all of the last June Bleach, finished in the best Manner.

Cumberland, ss. THE Proprietors of *Pearsontown* in said County, are hereby notified, That so much of their Rights there, will be sold at a public Vendue, to be held at the House of Captain *Joshua Freeman*, Innholder in *Falmouth* in said County, on the Tenth Day of *January* next, as shall be sufficient to pay the Taxes of *forty-two Shillings* granted *May* 18, 1767, and *Forty Shillings* on the 30th of *March* last past, amounting to *Four Pounds two Shillings* Lawful Money on each Right, which have been advertized according to Law: And also for any Arrearages of former Taxes, that may be due on said Rights, unless paid before that Time, to *Joshua Freeman*, Jun. of said *Falmouth*, Collector for said Propriety.

Enoch Freeman, *Moses Pearson*, *Stephen Longfellow*, } Committee and Assessors.

To be Sold at *Minot's* T,

SPIRITS, or Oyl of Turpentine, and Rozin, very cheap for Cash.

Boston, Printed by Edes & Gill.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of *October* 10, 1768.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,
Pleaſe to inſert the following.

Cedant Arma Togæ.

BY the act of Parliament providing for the quartering and billeting his Majeſty's troops, the *civil officers* and NO OTHERS are empower'd "and required to quarter and billet the officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice IN THE BARRACKS PROVIDED in the Colonies, and if there ſhall not be ſufficient room in the ſaid Barracks for the Officers and Soldiers, THEN AND IN SUCH CASE ONLY, to quarter and billet the reſidue" of them in the inns, livery ſtables and other houſes mentioned in ſaid act.

If then this act of Parliament is to be the rule, which it is preſum'd the gentlemen of the *army* will not deny, it evidently follows, firſt, That the *military* officers have *no concern at all* in quartering themſelves and the ſoldiers, this being to be done by the *civil officers* and *no others*: And ſecondly, that as many of the officers and ſoldiers as the Barracks will contain, MUST BE quarter'd in *them*, and the reſidue if any in the inns, &c. The Barracks at the Caſtle are ſufficient to contain MORE THAN THE WHOLE NUMBER of troops now in town, and ARE EMPTY; it therefore appears to a *common underſtanding*, to be CONTRARY to the act of parliament, for *any of them* to be either *encamp'd* or *quarter'd* in the body of the town—Is it not then aſtoniſhing that the *City Hall* and even the SENATE HOUSE ſhould be for more than a week paſt put to an uſe, ſo ABHORRENT from the original and true intent of them, when the Barracks at the Caſtle, the original and true and legal intent of which is to receive and lodge the officers and troops, are READY FOR THE PURPOSE!—To ſay that the officers have *a right* to hire quarters for the troops among the inhabitants, and that Mr. *M*——*y* and others have been *officious* enough to rent them, will not be ſufficient to reconcile this matter—for the act further ſays, "that if any *military* officer *ſhall take* UPON HIMSELF to quarter ſoldiers in any of his Majeſty's dominions in America, OTHERWISE than is limitted and allow'd in this act, &c. he ſhall be *ipſo facto* caſhier'd, and be utterly diſabled to have or hold any military employment in his Majeſty's ſervice". Will any one ſay that when a military officer hires Mr. *Murray*'s or any other man's houſe to quarter his ſoldiers in, he does not TAKE UPON HIMSELF to quarter them OTHERWISE than is limited in the act of parliament? In ſhort, the act of parliament as all other good laws are, was made for the *general* advantage, and appears to be as much deſign'd for the *preſervation of the peace and good order of the Citizens*, as for the comfort of the ſoldiery—there ſeems to be a contract fully imply'd in it, that if the government would provide Barracks for the King's troops, then they ſhould not ſuffer the inconvenience of their being quarter'd in their towns: Such Barracks *are* provided by this government *at a very conſiderable expence*, & are now empty; therefore the inhabitants of this town are in JUSTICE as well as BY LAW ſecured from the inconvenience of having troops quarter'd among them *in any caſe whatever*, at leaſt TILL THOSE BARRACKS ARE FULL.——*Magna eſt Lex et prævalebit*——

BOSTON, October 10.

It is ſaid that the Lodgment of a Number of Soldiers in the Court-Houſe, and even in the REPRESENTATIVES ROOM, was by Order of the G——r without the Conſent or Advice of the C——l.

The Printer of the Newport Mercury is deſir'd to correct an Article in his Paper of the 3d Inſtant, viz. "*That the Troops by Conſent of the Selectmen* (of this Town) *took Poſſeſſion of the Manufactory Houſe*". It being entirely without Foundation.

It is hoped that the peace and good order among the inhabitants of this Town, who however are not, and never can be reconciled to the thoughts of their being made a garriſon, will convince the gentlemen lately arrived, that there can be no neceſſity for the troops to be quartered in the body of the town, but to humour the Commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, who deſerted their ſtation for no apparent reaſon—Perhaps the proceedings of his Majeſty's Council of the 27th & 29th July, now made public, may help us to form a conjecture; *They* ſay that "what happened on the 10th June, ſeems to have SPRUNG WHOLLY FROM THOSE WHO COMPLAIN OF IT." (who are they?) And "that it ſeems probable that an uproar was HOPED FOR and INTENDED TO BE OCCASIONED by the manner of proceeding in making the ſeizure" *of the Sloop Liberty*.

Extract of a Letter from Bridgwater, Oct. 6, 1768.

"On the 25th ult. Dr. Jepſon of Hartford, and on the 26th Dr. Roberts of Boſton, arrived here; and on the 27th the former performed the Operation of Lithotomy, on one Capt. Snell of this Place—He is a very corpulent Perſon, in the 68th Year of his Age;—from whom was extracted a very large oblong Stone, which weighed ſix Ounces and one Drachm, and meaſured four Inches in Length.—He is now in a fair Way of Recovery under the Care of Dr. Roberts.

FANEUIL-HALL LOTTERY, to be drawn the 20th Inſtant, conſiſts of a great many valuable Prizes.

Is it of ſo much Importance that the *mere humour* of four men only ſhould be gratified, as to riſque the Peace and good Order of the Town, when his Majeſty's Service will not in the leaſt be injured or affected, if they ſhould remain ſtill in their CHOSEN Reſidence at Caſtle William, for which their quitting the Town, as his Majeſty's Council obſerve to Governor Bernard, was A VOLUNTARY ACT OF THEIR OWN.

It is no hard Taſk to make a pretty ſhrew'd Gueſs, who "*authorized*" Mr. Draper to ſtop ſhort of a Declaration of the *whole* Truth in his Supplement laſt Thurſday, the firſt Article in the firſt Column, which in a Matter of Importance nearly if not quite amounts to the heavy Charge he had the Modeſty to lay on this Paper the Week before. We will not ſay that his Paper contain'd "an infamous Lie"—ſufficeth it to ſay only, that it *artfully conceal'd the Truth*.

The C——l, who by their late patriotic Conduct have made themſelves TRULY honorable, we dare affirm ſpake the Language of Nine Hundred and ninety-nine in a Thouſand in this Province; in ſhort, of all but *Placemen*, *Penſioners*, and *little dirty Grubſtreet Expectants*, when they declared that "if any Perſons have made Application to General Gage for Troops to be ſent here, they deemed them in the HIGHEST DEGREE unfriendly to the Peace and good Order of this Government, as well as to his Majeſty's Service, and the Britiſh Intereſt in America."

We hear the Merchants in Connecticut have agreed not to Import any Goods from Great-Britain till the late Acts are repealed.

For the Benefit of the Inſurers

On *Thurſday* next, 13*th* Inſt.

At Three o'Clock Afternoon,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

SUNDRY damaged Goods, among which are Cotton Velvets, Thickſets, Fuſtians, Manchester Checks, Tapes, &c. &c.——At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold ſundry Goods NOT DAMAGED, among which are a Hogſhead of Felt Hats.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

THE Honorable the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms having ſome Time ſince appointed Mr. *Samuel Proctor* an Officer of the Cuſtoms to reſide at *Nantucket*, in the Port of *Boſton*, for the Eaſe and Convenience of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Iſland, who otherwiſe are obliged by Law to Enter and Clear at *Boſton*; and it being repreſented to the Commiſſioners that a Combination has been ſet on Foot there to deter all Perſons from accommodating Mr. *Proctor* with an Office, whereby he has been obliged to quit the Iſland;

THIS is therefore to give Notice, That the Commiſſioners have iſſued Orders to their Officers in the ſeveral Ports of *America*, to make Seizure of all Veſſels and their Cargoes that ſhall arrive from the ſaid Iſland of *Nantucket* without proper Documents from this Port ſigned by us, and to proſecute the ſame to Condemnation according to Law.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, Oct. 8, 1768. JOS. HARRISON, *Collector.* ROB. HALLOWELL, *Dep. Comptrol.*

For LONDON,

The Ship *London-Packet*,
ROBERT CALEF, Commander
Now lying at the Long-Wharf,
Will ſail in all this Month, having half her Cargo on board.—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to *Nathaniel Wheatley*, at his Store in King-Street, or the Maſter on board.

N. B. Caſh will be given at ſaid Store for good POT-ASH.

Boſton, 10th October, 1768.

COALS fit for Grates, to be Sold cheap for Caſh by JONATHAN SNELLING, on Treat's Wharf.

TO be Sold this Fall or next Spring, a large Collection of the beſt Sorts of young graffed and innoculated Engliſh Fruit Trees, ſuch as Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarins, Apricots—Any Gentleman that may want the ſame, may depend that they will be as good Fruit as adverti'z'd, and may have their Choice among Three Hundred, which is now ready for Sale.—Alſo Goo'berry and Current Buſhes, dry'd Sweet Herbs and Garden Seeds ſewed here, more fit for the Weſt-Indies than any imported, and warranted good, at the very loweſt Price for Caſh, by JOSEPH DAWSON, Gardener in Cambridge Street, in New-Boſton, at the Cold-Bath.

A Very healthy likely Negro Boy, to be Sold, about 15 Years of Age, well qualified to tend in a Family, or on a private Gentleman, being a good Barber, and underſtands dreſſing Hair extremely well, and plays on the French Horn. He has been in this Country only three Weeks, and the Reaſon of his being ſold is in order to ſettle his deceaſed Maſter's Eſtate. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 30.

A full meeting of the inhabitants of the town of *Lebanon*, on the 26th of Sept. 1768, convened in conſequence of the important intelligence from Boſton, intimating among other articles, their apprehenſions of the ſpeedy arrival of troops, to be quartered upon that town; the ſaid inhabitants taking into ſerious conſideration the diſtreſſed circumſtances in which this continent is involved, with regard to our moſt invaluable conſtitutional rights and privileges, and being fully ſenſible that a union of meaſures, at this important criſis, is abſolutely neceſſary in order to maintain and eſtabliſh the liberties and immunities with which we have hitherto been bleſs'd; take this opportunity to expreſs our moſt hearty union in ſentiments with our brethren in Boſton, in regard to our common rights, as expreſſed by their acts and reſolves paſſed in their late town-meeting. And once more *Do Reſolve*, That we will always maintain our duty and allegiance to our Rightful Sovereign King George the Third, and with our utmoſt power, ſupport and defend his perſon, crown and dignity againſt all his enemies and oppoſers whatſoever.—We do further Reſolve, That in ſupport of the Britiſh conſtitution, and the liberties and privileges of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, we will always moſt duifully and firmly remonſtrate againſt all acts impoſing duties and taxes upon us without our conſent, which, in our opinion, are inconſiſtent with the letter and ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution: And that we will, with the utmoſt ardor and firmneſs, exert ourſelves in every lawful, reaſonable and conſtitutional way, in ſupport of thoſe important liberties and privileges, to which we claim an indefeaſible right as Britiſh ſubjects and freemen.

And whereas there is a threatning appearance of a rupture between the courts of Great-Britain and France, and conſidering ourſelves as the true and loyal ſubjects of our ſaid rightful Sovereign King GEORGE; and in the ſame ſituation with, and connected by the ſtrongeſt ties of relation to our fellow ſubjects in this and the neighbouring colonies—We do Reſolve, to hold ourſelves in conſtant readineſs to aſſiſt them, or either of them, in caſe any hoſtile invaſion, by the French king's troops, or any other enemy to our King, and the happy conſtitution and liberty of our country; and that we will conſider an attack upon them in the ſame light as tho' we ourſelves were the immediate ſufferers, and with a determinate, unalterable reſolution and firmneſs, we agree to aſſiſt and ſupport our American brethren at the expence of our lives and fortunes; ſhould their welfare, which is ſo intimately blended with our own, demand the ſacrifice.

Unanimouſly voted and paſſed.

Atteſt. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, *Town-Clerk.*

† *vid. proceedings of the Town, pa. 241.* = *Importing duties, eſpecially the Molaſſes Act pa. 9.* — *Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1.*

Murray ◊ *English. Great is the Law and it will prevail* ‖ *Governor & Council* ~ *vide Pa. 266.*

¶ *vid. pa. 274.* λ *vid. pa. 141.* § *Tea act vid. pa. 735. Vol. 1.*

POST-OFFICE, BOSTON, *October* 8, 1768.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE, not before Advertiſed.

N. B. *Where the Towns are not mentioned, are all from* Boſton.

A

Anthony Thomas on Board the Romney
Adams Henry Merchant
Alford and Tyng
Adamſon Robert Capt.
Atkins Silas Capt.
Adams John
Ain John
Allen Thomas
Adrews Iſrael
Ayres John
Andrews Elkanah Dighton
Andrews Nehemiah Concord

B

Barber Wm. Capt.
Bennet Moſes Capt.
Bowers Samſon Salter
Bomden Bartho. Eſq;
Boardman Andrew, Junr.
Bowes Nicholas 2
Betterley Thomas
Barnard Benjamin
Beſt James
Brown Robert
Brown Matthew
Barckley Andrew
Bryan John
Byrn Michael
Buckingham William
Brown Andrew
Bardin Edward
Bourk William
Barnard Thomas
Butler Joſeph
Brown Eliſha
Buckley John
Bradley John
Barrell Joſeph
Bollom Richard
Butler John Cap. Framing'm
Baſchard David Nantucket 4
Brooks Joſeph Worceſter
Brooks Ebenezer Medford
Bogle Thomas Sudbury
Beals Iſrael Dorcheſter
Burk David Chatham
Bowen William Cambridge
Balcom Deborah Sudbury
Barns Sarah Plymouth
Boſtwick Abigail Barnſtable

C

Cookſon Robert Capt. Chaſe and Spikeman
Cuſhing Charles Capt.
Cowper Thomas
Charity James
Cookſon Joſeph
Cooper William
Coleman Samuel
Condon Samuel
Collier Richard
Croſs Theophilus
Clark Thomas
Cathcart John
Colvill Robert
Cort John
Chaſſe Joſeph
Calder Mr.
Cockran Sarah
Cocklan William Capt.
Cummings Jo. Col. Concord
Cuſhing Jacob Eſq Hingham
Church Nathaniel Scituate
Covell Mercy Barnſtable
Church Joſeph on Board the Romney

D

Davis Thomas Capt.
Dawes William 2
DeCoſta Anthony
Dellaney Richard
Donavin Martin
Demmant Richard
Dennie John
Dexter John
Davis & Harlow Plymouth
Drew Nehe. Kingſton 3
Dickey David Rutland
Delano Ichabod Plymouth

E

Ennis George
Euden William
Ellis Sarah
Eakers Mrs.

F

Foſter John
Frazier James
Flowers F.
Farrell Rt. P.
Flatts Thomas
French Mary
Farnſworth Eb. Jun. Groton
Feſſenden Wm. Cambridge
Foſter Samuel Harwich
Folger & Starbuck Nantucket
Folger Timothy ditto

G

Goodſpeed Tho. Capt.
Gorham Prince Capt. 2
Griffen John
Greenleaſe Oliver
Griffin James
Griffin Simon
Galleſpie Roger
Gyles Charles
Grimes Edward
Gray David
Goſſe Mary 2
Gelſton Samuel Natucket
Galleſpie Robert

H

Hoſier Robert Capt.
Homer Benj. Capt.
Hillier Lieut. 2.
Hutchinſon Thomas Capt.
Hartly George 2
Hewes Samuel 2
Homans John
Hall Benjamin
Homes William
Head John
Hamilton John
Hake Samuel
Harriſon John
Henderſon William
Herman Michael
Hall Robert
Hooton John
Howard William
Hall Charles
Hairs James
Hill Charles
Hobby Remington
Halloway Benjamin
Hill Suſannah
Hamilton Mary
Horrigon Patrick Marſhfield
Hutchinſon Ed. N. England
Hellon Ratcliff Taunton
Harlow Jeſſe Plymouth
Hutchinſon Eliz. Roxbury
Hallowell John on Board the Romney

J

Johonnett Andrew
Johnſon William
Jones John
Johonnett Francis
Johnſon Magnus
Ivory Ruth
Jackſon & Shaw Plymouth
Jenniſon Peter Dorcheſter
Jeſepp Joſeph Watertown
Jenkins Seth Nantucket

K

Kirkwood James
Knowles Hannah
Keen Simeon Marſhfield
King Joſiah Norton

L

Leſwell John
Ledley John
Lowder Thomas
Lee Michael
LeBlanck Allen
Lawſon David
Lincoln Mr.
Lothrop Iſaac Plymouth

M

Montgomery John Cap.
Mc Donold Ronold 2
MackPherſon John
Moore William
Martin John
McCragh Luke
Mortimore Peter
May Ephraim
Martin John
Maxwell Thomas
Morfey James
Marſton Thomas
Moor Archibald
Marſhal Thomas
McClelan John
McKey Wm. for Caldwell
Moſs Mr.
McCarroll Ann
Miller Hannah
Moor Wm. Cambridge
Morrow John Rutland
Meriam Samuel Concord
Maſt Thomas N. England
Marſton Mary Roxbury

N

Noble James, Eſq;
Niſbit William
Nicklos William
Norcroſs Uriah
Naſh Edmund
Newton Mrs.
Niles Samuel, Eſq;
Niles Samuel, Eſq; Brantree

O

Omand John Capt.
Oſmand William

P

Pitts Thomas Capt.
Perkins James, Junr. 2
Prim Peter
Parkman Samuel
Parſons William
Perkins Nathaniel
Parker Jedediah
Philips Nathaniel
Pell Edward
Patrick Samuel
Pickering Peter
Pearce G. Marth's-Vineyard
Potter Joſeph Marlborough
Phinney Jabez Barnſtable
Patten Nathaniel Roxbury
Peroy Ebenezer Stow
Perce Gsorge Groton

Q

Quincy Edmund Tertius

R

Ramant Francis 2
Ruggles Geo. Eſq; 2
Ratray Andrew 2
Richardſon Samuel
Rumſey Charles 2
Rutherford William
Rogers Abraham
Rice Caleb
Rich Robert
Reed William
Reet Margeret
Reaudolph Mary
Ruſſell Pelatiah Capt. Marthas-Vineyard
Richard Jeremiah Roxbury
Rider Joſeph Plymouth
Rich James Nantucket
Rice Mathias Sudbury
Roberts John Worceſter

S

Sewall Jonathan Eſq
Spry William Capt.
Seargent Samuel Junr.
Spence Ruſſell John
Swan Ebenezer
Sletter Peter
Stanbridge Henry
Stewart Robert
Swan Thomas
Strudwick William
Stevens Thomas
Swift Elijah
Sinclair Robert
Sealand James
Snow Thomas
Sanderſon Benjamin
Smith William
Savage Rowland
Stirling Mr.
Spaldon Mr.
Snow Mr
Sewall Jon. Eſq; Charleſtown
Spooner Eph. Eſq; Plymouth
Sargant Winwood Rev. Cambridge
Shaw Joſhua Plymouth
Smith Jeremiah Milton
Samſon Charles Duxboro'
Shaw Moſes Middleboro'
Sprague Sam'l Charleſtown
Sabuck Sam'l Nantucket
Spring Thad's Hopkinton
Skinner Elijah Dedham
Soden Thomas Cambridge
Sprague John Duxborough
Spence George Roxbury
Scott Elizabeth Scituate

T

Touchſtone Richard
Taylor Edward
Tileſtone Thomas
Tracy Nicholas
Torre William
Taylor Duncan
Townſon Elizabeth
Thayer Mary
Todd Sarah
Thatcher Joſiah Gorham
Taylor Jonathan Wrentham
Thayer Alexander Mendon
Taylor Timothy Sudbury

U

Urquhart John

V

Vinall Iſſachar Scituate

W

Winſlow John Eſq; Whitman John Eſq;
Wendall Meo John
Wheeler Thomas
Wiſhart James
Wait William
Walker George
Wade William
Warwick Thomas
Whitimore Samuel
Williams John
Winſlow John
Williams Patty
Winſlow John Marſhfield
White Sam. Eſq; Haverhill
Wilſon John Eſq; Hopkinton
Whiting Nathan Roxbury
White John Billerica
Woodward Tho. Nantucket
Ward Henry Worceſter

Y

Young John Capt. 3

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

The Co-partnerſhip of

Blanchard & *Hancock*

being mutually diſſolved: All Perſons indebted to ſaid Company are deſired to ſettle the ſame with

Ebenezer Hancock,

who carries on the Buſineſs at the ſame Place:—Where may be had, A general Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Braziery and Pewter Wares, at the loweſt Rates; and thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom may depend upon being well uſed.

Boſton, September 28, 1768.

From a late excellent ESSAY *of Dr.* Prieſtley's *on Government, and the Nature of Liberty.*

TO ſay a nation ever was, or can be truly great, powerful and happy, by purſuing oppreſſive and perſecuting meaſures. And a Sovereign, who has a true ſenſe of preſent and future glory, muſt ſee it can only ariſe from his being the head of a great, powerful and happy nation, made, or continued ſo, by himſelf.—His beſt friends are thoſe who would raiſe his greatneſs by augmenting the greatneſs of the people over whom he preſides. He himſelf muſt ſee the abſurdity of every ſcheme which propoſes to raiſe his character at the expence of that of his country, as if it were poſſible to depreſs the people to the condition of ſlaves, without ſinking the Sovereign into a maſter of ſuch ſlaves. Poor pre-eminence! Such maxims may have influence with a ſtarſtick monarchs, but can never impoſe on a Sovereign of Great-Britain, educated in Britiſh principles, and with a ſtrict regard to the privileges of his ſubjects, with which his own dignity is inſeperably connected.—The nation will execrate, and the ſucceeding Prince will ſee through and deteſt the meaneſt of that adulation, which, however diſguiſed, would tend to enlarge the kingdom, and debaſe the King. The meaneſt tool of the meaneſt party may exclaim againſt licentiouſneſs and faction; men of genius, learning and integrity may through the force of prejudice, be induced to join in the cry; and courtiers may think to recommend themſelves to a Sovereign by any meaſures which tend to quiet the clamours of the people; but the true enemy of ſedition, and he who moſt effectually pays his court to a wiſe and good Prince is the man, who without any views of preferment, propoſes with a manly freedom, whatever he thinks conducive to the greateſt and glory of his country. Such conduct cannot fail both to give ſatisfaction to his fellow citizens, and aſſure him the eſteem of his Prince: becauſe ſuch meaſures will proportionably raiſe the luſtre of all ranks of men in a ſtate, will make a wiſe Prince the idol of a grateful nation, and endear his memory to poſterity.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL.

271

MONDAY, October 18. 1768. [NUMB. 1724.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The CENTINEL, No. XVIII.

WHEN deſigning men have any ſchemes to execute, which may be prejudicial to the Rights and Privileges of others, reaſons, different from thoſe, which really influence them, are contrived and thrown out to amuſe the populace, and to divert their attention from the conſequences, that may follow from the execution of their ſchemes. This ſeems to be the policy of the epiſcopal miſſionaries, in their attempts to introduce biſhops into the American colonies.

In our laſt Centinel, we conſidered their idle pretence of the want of diſcipline, as it is urged by Dr. C. as an argument in favor of the propoſed epiſcopate. We will now conſider another artifice to gild the diſagreeable pill, that it may be ſwallowed without ſuſpicion, namely that theſe new biſhops are to have no power over the laity.

It is well known, there are among the laity, many moderate members of the epiſcopal communion, who deteſt ſpiritual domination, as much as others, and who are as tenacious of their civil & religious Liberties, as the members of any other church, and therefore likely to be alarmed at this dangerous innovation. Leaſt theſe ſhould proceed on the ſuppoſition, that to prevent the yoke from being fixed upon them, it was the ſafeſt way to oppoſe the ſcheme of introducing theſe new maſters into the colonies, they are firſt deprived of their natural right of being conſulted on the important article, and then they are amuſed with the *falſe* & *inconſiſtent* hopes of being entirely exempted from the juriſdiction of the American biſhops. We call it an inconſiſtent hope, as it is contradictory not only to the known ſentiments of the Engliſh epiſcopal church, but alſo to the ſentiments of every other chriſtian church in the world. This plan of American biſhops is a mere novel intention, without any parallel in hiſtory either ſacred or profane, ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of a church on earth; and yet, no doubt, ſome zealous clergy will tell us, it is the pure apoſtolic plan. It ſeems ſtrange, indeed, that the clergy of the church of England, who are, doubtleſs, Dr. C.'s ſuperiors at home, who have ſettled this plan, (if, indeed, they ever ſettled it) ſhould deviate ſo much from the model of their own and of every other chriſtian church, as well as from the diſcipline preſcribed in the ſcripture. A church, whoſe members are exempt from the government of its officers, is what no age can furniſh an example of. The inconſiſtency, therefore, of this plan with the known principles of the church of England, give grounds to ſuſpect that Dr. C. has not given the plan, on which biſhops are to be ſent to America, with that openneſs and candour that might have been expected.

But this is not the only reaſon we have to ſuſpect, that there is ſomething more at the bottom, than what Dr. C. ſeems willing to confeſs. Sundry paſſages in the Appeal (where Dr. C. was off his guard and therefore expreſſed the true ſentiments of his heart) ſeem to convince us, that the laity muſt yeild obedience to the new ſpiritual Lords, and ſubject their unpractiſed necks to the eccleſiaſtical yoke preparing for them. We ſhall point out ſome of theſe.

"The church, ſays he, conſidered with relation "to civil power, being in the very nature of it a vo- "luntary ſociety, it is left to men's conſciences, "whether they will become members of it or not. "But after they are become members of it, the laws "of the church are in force againſt them, and they "are *ſubject* in eccleſiaſtical matters to the *authority* "of thoſe, who govern it. What the juſt penalties "of diſobedience are, we may learn from the nature "of the church itſelf. The utmoſt effect of its "power in this world is the cutting off and rejecting "ſuch members, as are incurably and dangerouſly "corrupted."* Let the world, to which the Dr. appeals, judge how conſiſtent this is with the declaration, "That the American biſhops are to have no "authority, nor indeed to exerciſe any diſcipline "over their own people, the clergy excepted." § Let but biſhops be once introduced to govern the clergy, and the laity will ſoon hear it aſſerted, and probably feel it to their coſt, "That from the very nature of the church, its laws are in force againſt them, and they are and muſt be ſubject to the authority of thoſe who govern it."

Again Dr. C. tells us, "When biſhops were firſt "propoſed or requeſted for this country, they were "mentioned under the title of ſuffragans. This is "no ambiguous term, it has a fixed and determinate "meaning in the laws of England and cannot be "miſtaken. Suffragan biſhops are the ſame with "thoſe, that were *Choreſpiſcopi* or biſhops of the "country, in the primitive church; and it is their "buſineſs to exerciſe all offices merely epiſcopal, in "the remote parts of the dioceſe, where they reſide, "according to the direction of and by virtue of a "commiſſion from the Dioceſan."‖ Is it then no part of the epiſcopal office to govern the laity? Are they no part of the epiſcopal charge? Are they not the flock, over whom the Holy Ghoſt has made them biſhops?‡ If it is a Suffragan biſhop, that is requeſted for America, whoſe power to govern the laity of the Dioceſe is fixed and determined by the laws of England, with what confidence can Dr. C. and his brethren abuſe the members of their own church, with the fond hopes of being exempted from his government and juriſdiction? Is it not an office *merely* epiſcopal to take notice of and to puniſh the irregular and ſcandalous behaviour of the members of the church, to take cognizance of ſcandal and of cauſes Matrimonial? If theſe Suffragan biſhops muſt hold their commiſſions from the biſhops of London, or any other biſhop in England, and diſcharge all parts of the epiſcopal office in the colonies, as being remote parts of his Lordſhip's dioceſe, and if his power is fixed and determined by the laws of England, it is plain beyond contradiction, that the deſire of the miſſionaries is to have ſuch Suffragan biſhops imported into America, as ſhall have authority to exerciſe all the powers given them by the laws of England, although Dr. C. is obliged to confeſs, that ſome of theſe eccleſiaſtical laws bear hard upon Britiſh Liberty and need an amendment.† The colonies in America, it ſeems, are to be made a part of ſome Engliſh biſhop's (it may be the biſhop of London's) Dioceſe, and the power and authority of his Suffragan is to be reverentially ſubmitted to, and acknowledged in as full and ample a manner as is ſpecified in the Engliſh laws, by all that reſide in this new erected dioceſe. In vain therefore, will the laity expect (if they diſoblige the clergy) to eſcape the "utmoſt effects of the church's power *in this* world;" happy for them, ſhould their poverty hinder them to *commute* and purchaſe a pardon, if they eſcape her power *in the world to come*; and if her excommunicated members are not made to feel, *after death*, or in the *other world*, the dire effects of her ſore diſpleaſure. "Excommunication," it is true, has, among proteſtants, loſt much of the dreadful force" it once had in the Romiſh church, but Dr. C. it would ſeem by his modeſt hint, is not without hopes or at leaſt without deſire of "reſtoring" it in America. Happy, will it be for Americans if "this power of the church" be confined to thoſe who willingly "become members of it." There is reaſon to fear, that the members of every other communion will feel the effects of it, in this remote part of his lordſhip's dioceſe, when his Suffragan biſhops come over here "with as full and complete authority over the cler- "gy as the laws and canons direct."¶ For altho' it may appear miraculous, that a church ſhould excommunicate or caſt out thoſe that never did belong to her; yet we know that the church of England daily works ſuch miracles; and we have no reaſon to doubt, that the Suffragan who is "to diſcharge all epiſcopal offices" will exhibit in America the ſame evidences of his apoſtolic deſcent,

But leaſt there ſhould remain any doubt about the power of the American Suffragan, or the plan, upon which he was firſt requeſted for the benefit of the colonies, the whole affair is ſettled with ſufficient preciſion, in the words of the ſupplicants, as Dr. C. has recorded them.§ Their requeſt was "that ſuch governors in the church ſhould be conſtituted" in America, "1ſt. to rule and govern well the people, who are deſirous to be committed to his charge, without which (they are the very words of the ſupplicants) no wonder if ſome members grow remiſs in their duty, if many fall into ſcandalous practices; and if atheiſm, deiſm, &c. prevail over more" "2dly. To protect & defend both laity and clergy." Their power and buſineſs as ſet forth in the abſtract quoted p. 52 is to "govern both prieſts and people according to the model of the Engliſh church." This was the plan, upon which ſuffragan biſhops were firſt requeſted & to be eſtabliſhed in America; and Dr. Chandler ſays, "he knows not of a ſingle inſtance, wherein reaſon has been given to ſuſpect that a departure from the ſame general plan has been aimed at or deſired."‖

The power then of theſe ſuffragans is to rule and govern both prieſts and *people*, according to the model of the Engliſh church; to govern well the *people*, who are members of their church and put under their care; to correct remiſſneſs in duty, ſcandalous practices, atheiſm, deiſm, &c. and yet if we believe Dr. C. "their authority ſhall operate only upon the *Clergy* and not upon the *Laity*, or diſſenters of any denomination."

Another thing I would juſt remark. It is agreed on all hands, that the American biſhop is to govern the clergy. Dr. C. tells us "his power over them ſhall be as full and as complete as the laws & canons of the church direct,"§§ and yet that "ſpiritual courts will never be eſtabliſhed here."†‡ What is this, but to ſay, that an arbitrary ſpirited juriſdiction, unknown in the Britiſh conſtitution, and abhorrent to the rights of Freemen is aſked and about to be eſtabliſhed in America. Alas for the poor clergy; if, when their characters and living are in queſtion, they muſt hear from the mouths of a proud eccleſiaſtic, ſic volo, ſic jubeo, ſtat pro ratione voluntas.

‖‖ P. 80 §§ p. 31 †‡ 69.

[CENTINEL XIX *and laſt, at leaſt for the preſent, will be in our next, or ſome future Paper.*]

Continued page 283

* *App.* p. 30. § p. 95.

‖ *App.* p. 80. *Syſtem of Engliſh Eccleſi. Laws.*
‡ *Acts* 20. 28. † *App.* 95, 96. ¶ p. 31.
§ *See Notes in* p. 49, 50, 51, 52.

& Chandler. #Vide Pa. 237

Samuel Allyne Otis

Has juſt imported and is determined to ſell at the loweſt Advance, at STORE, No. 5. South Side of the Town Dock, by Wholeſale and Retail,

CHoice *Jamaica* Sugars, by the Hogſhead, Barrel or ſingle Ct.
Cotton-Wool, Pepper,
Pipes, Wool-Cards,
Spices of all Kinds
Bar-Iron and Steel
Cordage, Cod Lines,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
Peterſburg Hemp
Junk
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Glaſs,
Frying Pans,
Gun-Powder, Shot,
Twine,

IRiſh Linnens,
Cotton Checks,
¼, ⅜ & yard wide Garlets,
Pins of all Numbers,
Ticklinburg & Oznabrigs
Kilmarnock Caps,
Belladipe Sewing Silk,
An Aſſortment Callicoes,
Beſt London Scythes
4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails,
Roll Brimſtone,
Copperas, Allum,
Cotton Cards
White Beans
Iron Pots and Kettles

John Gore, jun.

Oppoſite LIBERTY-TREE, BOSTON,
Has imported in Capt. DAVERSON,
A genteel Aſſortment of Goods,
Suitable for the Seaſon.

William Fiſher

Oppoſite the POST-OFFICE in Cornhill,
Has imported in the Lydia, *Capt.* Scott,
A freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,
which he will ſell at the loweſt Rates.
Alſo, fine Hyſon TEA.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,
MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON,
in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Caſh given for Flaxſeed,

By *Thomas Amory*, Diſtiller,
At the South-End, near the Hay-Market.

Caſh will be given for Flax-Seed this Seaſon, by *Benjamin* & *Edward Davis.*

Messrs FLEETS.

You are desired to publish in your next Paper the following true Copy of a Letter transmitted to DENNYS DEBERDT, *Esq; in* London, *by Order of the late Convention, consisting of Committees from Ninety-eight Towns; many of them the most wealthy and numerous in the Province, and eight Districts.* *Your's,* A. B.

BOSTON, *September* 27, 1768.

SIR,

THE inhabitants of a number of towns within this province, having, at their several Town meetings legally called, taken under their most mature consideration, the great and prevailing uneasiness among the people of the province in general: arising from an apprehension that their charter and constitutional rights and liberties are infringed by the late acts of parliament for the raising a revenue in America without their consent; and also from the immediate prospect of a standing army to enforce the execution of these acts, at this time, when they may reasonably hope the late dutiful and loyal supplications of their Representatives, for a redress of the grievance, is under the consideration of our gracious Sovereign, from whose wisdom & clemency they expect relief: And being deprived of the benefit of a general assembly, his excellency the Governor having dissolved the same at an unusual season, and in an unusual manner, declaring that he does not think himself at liberty to call a new one, till he shall receive further orders from his Majesty. The said towns have severally made choice of Committees to meet together, consult and advise to such measures as may tend to promote the peace and good order of his Majesty's subjects in this province, at so alarming and distressing a crisis.

And being conven'd for the purpose aforesaid at *Boston*, we have taken the earliest opportunity to assure the Governor of the province, and the world, in our Petition offered to his Excellency, which we caused immediately to be published, and is herewith inclosed, to disclaim all pretensions to any authoritative and governmental acts. And you will please to observe, by a copy of our whole proceedings now sent to you, that we have strictly adhered to the express design of our convention.

We have taken the liberty to write to you, as a known friend to the province, and to beg the favour of you to use your kind endeavour to prevent any misrepresentations of our meeting and proceedings, which our enemies may be ready to make. We flatter ourselves you may be enabled from this instance, to afford to his Majesty's ministers, and the good people of Britain, a fresh token of the loyalty of our respective towns to his Majesty, their attachment to his government, and love of peace and good order.

We wish and pray for the happy time, when a national attention shall be given to the grievances we labour under, and the true fourse of them. When such a period shall come, we are persuaded that the union and harmony which has hitherto subsisted between Great Britain and the Colonies, and upon which the welfare of both undoubtedly depends, will be confirmed and established.

The present discontent we apprehend originally arose from the nation's having been informed of the ability of the people here to pay considerable duties and taxes. Whoever made such a representation, surely did not attend duly to the heavy load of debt lying upon this province, incurred chiefly by our expences in defending and enlarging his Majesty's American territories in the last war, which was borne by the people with the greatest alacrity. The nation being itself involv'd in a heavy debt, was easily induced to avail itself of the suppos'd affluence of the Colonies, and unfortunately, as they apprehend, took such a measure as will naturally awaken the jealousy of every free and sensible people, namely, by passing acts to tax them without their consent. The late Stamp-Act made for this purpose, was indeed repealed: But other acts of the same nature and tendency, tho' perhaps not so apparently obnoxious, are in full force, and daily executing.

The people in consequence complain'd of these acts as being abridgments of such constitutional Rights as are laid deep in the foundation of nature: But these complaints have been represented as arising from a spirit of faction, disloyalty and rebellion. Their most dutiful and loyal petitions to his Majesty, they have been inform'd by the last advice from London, had not reached the royal presence: Nay, his Majesty, as they are told, has been assured that his subjects of this province have even attempted to excite the same spirit among his other colonies, by a circular letter, the only purport of which was to acquaint them of their having petitioned for relief from the common grievance, with hopes of success from the royal clemency.

In order to raise the jealousy of the nation, the most trifling incidents have been wrought up to the highest pitch of aggravation, by persons who still find means to gain a credit there. We shall only recur to the most recent instances.

On the 18th of March last, being the anniversary of the repeal of the Stamp-Act, and observed as a day of rejoicing, a few disorderly persons mostly boys, assembled in the evening, paraded some of the streets, and finally repaired to the House of John Williams, Esq; the inspector-general. Whether their design was to do him an injury or not, by his address and soft treatment of them, together with the interposition of some of the neighbouring housholders, they soon retir'd & dispers'd, without doing any mischief at all. His Majesty's Council in their answer to the Governor, which is inclos'd, have declared this to be too inconsiderable to make it a subject of representation; and that it could not have been made the subject of *so injurious an one*, but by persons disposed to bring misery and distress upon the town and province; and their declaration it is said has given great offence to the Governor.

There was indeed on the 10th of June following, something that had rather more of the appearance of riot, but it was only of a few hours existence, and with very little mischief But as we are informed, that the town of Boston have already given you a full account of this affair, supported by affidavits, we shall not give you the further trouble of reciting it, but refer you to their letter. It is however to be observed, that if the inhabitants of that town had been dispos'd to give the least countenance to this riot, so exasperated were the people at the extraordinary and unusual exertion of the naval power, when there could be no apprehension that the King's officers would be in the least measure molested in the due execution of lawful power as well as at the haughty behaviour of the commissioners of the customs, that the least countenance would have been sufficient to have led them on to extremities — but they sooth'd them, and the people soon dispers'd, after having broke a few panes of glass, not to the value of five pounds. We cannot help taking notice here, of a notorious instance of the inveterate temper of our enemies, in a representation made in a certain letter, of this riotous assembly's having burnt a beautiful barge belonging to the collector of the customs, *before Mr. Hancock's door*. As this worthy gentleman sustains a public character, and is one of the principal inhabitants in the province, it is apparent that the malice of the writer of that letter was not confin'd to a single gentleman, but extended to the public. The truth is, the barge was burnt on a common, surrounded with gentlemens seats; and the scene could not be said to be before Mr. Hancock's door, any more than before the doors of divers other gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The mean insinuation that it was done under the influence of Mr. Hancock, is so far from the least shadow of truth, that it is notorious here, that the tumult was finally dispers'd, principally by his exertions, animated by his known regard to peace and good order.—His Majesty's Council afterwards gave a just account of the occasion of that riot, and repeatedly desired that the Governor would order the same to be made public, but without success.

Care was taken, however, by those, who, to speak in the softest terms, are unfriendly to us, to transmit this affair to the nation in so aggravated a light, as to incense to a high degree. And we cannot indeed wonder, that when such false representations are made by persons, as we have reason to believe, of rank and figure here, our mother country should for a while give credit to them, and under an apprehension of a general insurrection, should send a military force to subdue a people, if we may be allowed to say it, at least as orderly and well-affected,—as sensible of their just rights, and yet as patient under oppression, 'till they can be constitutionally relieved, as any in his Majesty's empire.

Nothing, we apprehend, is wanting, to restore a much desired harmony, but for his Majesty's subjects, on both sides the atlantic, fully to explain themselves to each other, which is not likely to be done thro' the medium of interested and designing men: Such men would not scruple to raise their fortunes, tho' at the ruin of the empire.—Could such men be removed, the nation, attentive to the calm voice of reason, which we humbly apprehend has been uttered by the colonies, would soon view their disposition, we may at least be allowed to say, that of this province, in its just light, and be convinced, that it is their warmest inclination, as well as in their power, to add strength and riches to the mother state, and administer to the splendor of the British crown.

Thus we have given you a full account of the occasion, nature and design of our convening; which is by no means to assume to ourselves any authority of government; but only as a number of private fellow-subjects met together, to consult and advise the most effectual measures to promote the peace and good order of his Majesty's subjects at this very difficult and distressing time.

We herewith inclose to you an humble, dutiful and loyal petition to our most gracious Sovereign, which we beg the favour of you to present to his Majesty *in person*, as speedily as possible.

We rest, in strict truth,
and with great Respect, &c.
(a) *Signed*, THOMAS CUSHING, *Chairman*.

Messrs. FLEETS.

AS it appears that the antiministerial writers still persist in publications, which if true, raise grounded fears and natural disaffections to his Ex——y's administration; and you have obtained authority to refute reports of that tendency, we expect no less a satisfactory account of his E——y's conduct relative to the Boston factory, and a view of the principles on which it was grounded.

A minister meerly military, tho' *he* should know the law at his peril, can hardly be expected as prompt in every difficult case as a Gentleman at the head of civil government in so respectable a province. And unless some more urgent occasion than the gratification of a few custom-house officers shall appear to warrant the turning so many people into the street (one in special placed there by the province, and with many hands doing great service to the public) and that in so alarming and precipitate a manner as to allow but two hours for removal of effects which would have required at least a fortnight; it is believed that all the advances yet made in the theory of *submission* will scarce persuade that such steps raise only '*groundless fears*' and '*unnatural disaffections*.' (c)

To the PRINTERS.

BY your Account of certain *Lodgments* lately made and attempted to be made in the Town of Boston, it seems as if the Term *Public Houses* was (by one at least) understood to mean any Buildings erected by the Community and appropriated to *Public Uses*. ——By a like Construction may not our Houses for *Public Worship* be included, and so improved when there shall be further Occasion. BREVIS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.

Our advices from England, in general, import, that the brave Corsicans are determined to maintain their Freedom to the last extremity: That the differences between the Pope and the court of France, Spain, Naples and Parma, are not yet accommodated: That the troubles which reign in Poland, instead of diminishing, increase more and more, and present a very melancholy and terrifying picture, there being little else to be heard of, or seen, in that kingdom, but plots, confederacies, insurrections, battles, murders, executions, and the plunder and destruction of districts, towns and villages: that the Russian troops carry all before them, and that several thousand of the confederates had lost their lives: that the French court, taking advantage of the intestine broils in England, are making great military preparations, and talk in a haughty strain to our ambassador, that the impolitic conduct of Britain in suffering France to take possession of Corsica, & her imprudence in alienating the affection of her colonists, had rendered her the contempt of all Europe.—

New-York, October 3.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, June 4, 1768.

—I am not a little surprised at you Yorkers, that you should attempt to force our Parliament to repeal any more Acts for you. Rest assured they will not, if you behave as heretofore, his Majesty will send Men of War to all trading Towns on the Continent, and stop all your Trade,—and likewise a Number of Soldiers to humble you, which I think is your just Reward.—— DAVID KENYON.

Capt. Chevers from Newry, on the 23d of Aug. in lat. 39. long. 59. spoke a Brig, Robert Gillis, master, from Boston for Fyal, out 16 days.

PROVIDENCE, Octo. 1.

Captain Saltonstall, arrived at New-London from Jamaica, informs, that he sailed from thence in company with Capt. Nichols, in a snow, bound for Newport, and owned there by Messieurs Joseph and William Wanton; that on thursday sen'night, off the Capes of Delaware, in a thunder storm, a flash of lightning unhappily struck the snow, and set fire to a quantity of Rum and Spirits between decks; the flames communicating themselves to the vessel, she was instantly in a blaze, and a heavy sea running, Capt. Saltonstall could not afford any assistance, consequently all on board perished. A number of passengers were on board, among whom were Dr. Cooper, of Jamaica, a planter and his lady, and Mr. John Coddington, of Newport.

(For the Benefit of the Insurers.)
On THURSDAY next,
At THREE o'Clock Afternoon,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room, in Queen-street,
Sundry Damag'd Goods, among which are Cotton Velvets, Thicksetts, Fustians, Manchester Checks, Tapes, &c. &c.
At the same Time and Place will also be Sold,
Sundry GOODS *not damaged.*
Among which is a Hogshead of Felt Hats.

provide Pa. 248.

(d) As Molasses ach pa. 9— Glass Act, pa. 735. Vol. 1.

Excellency ◊ By Doc. Young * Page 266 V Pa. 251 (a) vid. page 265, in the Margin For more References (b) vid pa 262. (c) vid. pa 263.

Meſſrs FLEETS, *Cambridge, Sept* 26. 1768.

THE Author of a pamphlet lately publiſhed at New-York, entitled "A Vindication of the Biſhop of Landaff's Sermon," &c. ſpeaking of the Colleges in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay and Connecticut, ſays, "The members of the church of England, have "met with many diſcouragements and hardſhips at "*thoſe* Colleges. I am able to produce inſtances "where Students have been fined for going to "Church. Nay, ſome have been ſeverely fined and "refuſed their Degrees, for going to Church, when "their Fathers, being Miſſionaries, have officiated."

I am a Stranger to the College in Connecticut, and know not *what hardſhips the Members of the Church of England have met with* there. But this paſſage contains a groſs miſrepreſentation of the College in Cambridge. I have been acquainted with that Seminary more than forty years; and never heard that the Students, whoſe Parents were members of the Church of England, were reſtrained from going to Church. On the contrary, when there was no epiſcopal Society in Cambridge, ſuch Students were allowed to go conſtantly to Boſton on Saturday, that they might attend the ſervice of the Church of England. Some Parents were ſo narrow in their principles as to prohibit their children from attending on the worſhip in the congregational Church, when the weather hath been ſo bad that they could not go to Boſton. When theſe Students have been called before the Tutors, for abſenting themſelves from public worſhip, they have pleaded their Parents expreſs orders to ſubmit to puniſhment rather than to worſhip with Diſſenters.—The Tutors, however they have pitied ſuch mean bigotry in the Parents, have yet ſo far condeſcended to their weakneſs as not to puniſh the children. As ſoon as a houſe was erected in Cambridge for the worſhip of God in the manner of the Church of England, all thoſe Students were allowed to attend ſaid worſhip whoſe Parents ſignified their deſire of ſuch allowance.

After ſuch candor and condeſcention ſhown to the members of the Church of England, it is very unkind and ungrateful to have ſuch abuſive reflections caſt on that reſpectable Seminary.

The impartial Public will juſtly expect the Author of this high charge will either prove the truth of what he hath aſſerted, or openly retract it.

Your's, *W. L.*

BOSTON, October 10. 1768.

Laſt Wedneſday Morning died ſuddenly in the 61ſt Year of her Age, Mrs. SARAH LYDE, Wife of BYFIELD LYDE, Eſq; and only Daughter of his late Excellency Governor BELCHER: Her Remains were interred on Friday Afternoon.

Laſt Wedneſday died at Milton, Mr. *Powers Merriot*, formerly a noted Shopkeeper in this Place.—His Remains were brought to Town and decently interred on Saturday laſt.

By a Gentleman from York we learn, that Tranſports were refuſed General Gage by the Merchants there, on ſuppoſition that they were to be employ'd this Way.

The King's Troops are encamp'd on what is uſually called the Common.—Our Parliament Houſe, the Court-Houſe and Faneuil-Hall are ſtill occupied by Soldiers—And Col. Green, Commander of the South Battery, was ordered by the G——r to remove the Town Stores and deliver the Keys to Colonel Dalrymple.

We hear there are above 200 Families in this Town that have agreed not to uſe any more TEA. We alſo hear the Inhabitants of Charleſtown Hingham, Sudbury, and ſeveral other populous Towns in this Province have almoſt unanimouſly agreed to the ſame.—Even the Ladies in this Affair are Prompters.

Inſtead of Coffee, dried Peas are now uſed by many polite Families in Town, and thought to be equal in Taſte and Flavor to any Coffee imported from Abroad.—Some uſe Barley for the like Purpoſe.

We hear from Brookfield, that Mr. Joſhua Upham of that Town, a Gentleman in the Law, & his two Brothers, with a Number of other Gentlemen, have lately erected a Building 50 Feet in Length, and two Stories high, for a Manufactory Houſe, and are collecting Tradeſmen of ſeveral Sorts for the Woollen Manufactory, and they propoſe to keep a large Number of Looms conſtantly at Work.

We hear from Wilbraham, a Part of Springfield, that a Number of Gentlemen have agreed together to Purchaſe 2000 Sheep, to be Paſtured upon the Plains there, under the Care of a Shepherd.

Whoever in America, ſhall at this Time of Calamity, purchaſe any Thing foreign for Conſumption, will thereby contribute his Part to the perpetuating our Diſtreſſes and riviting the Chains our Maſters have flung around us.

We hear from North Yarmouth, that as three Men were hunting for Bears in the Woods there, they purſued one into a Cornfield, —one of the Perſons hearing a Ruſtling, ſuppoſing it to be the Bear, he fired, but happening to be one of his Comrades, was killed on the ſpot.—The Perſon that fired was named Coffin, and the Perſon killed was named Griffin.

We hear a Veſſel is arrived at New-London in 6 Weeks from Cork, and brings Advice that the two Regiments there, deſtined for this Place, were embarking on board the Tranſports when they came away.

Capt. De Coſta from Jamaica, in his Paſſage off Cape Nichola, ſpoke with Capt. M'Cormick in a Sloop from Philadelphia, 30 Days out, and all well. He alſo ſaw a large Ship aſhore on the Hogſties; which he was afterwards informed by another Veſſel was ſuppoſed to be a Frenchman from Leoganne.

A Letter from Capt. Brown, who is arrived at North Carolina from this Place, mentions, that on his paſſage thither, the 19th of Auguſt, in Lat. 38. 30. Long 69 46. he met with the Ship York, Capt. Merriweather, bound from Virginia to Briſtol, who in the Morning of that Day loſt his Main & Mizen Maſt, in a violent Gale of Wind, or rather Hurricane, and then lay as a Wreck upon the Water.

Saturday laſt the Brig Lydia, Capt. Scott, ſailed for London, in whom went Paſſenger William Pepperrell, Eſq; of Kittery; alſo Capt. Allen, of the Gaſpee armed Cutter, with Diſpatches.

We hear from Uxbridge, that on 8th of laſt Month, in the Evening, the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. Joſeph Reed, of that Town, was ſtruck by Lightning; it came down the Chimney and tore up the Hearth and part of the Floor, ſtunn'd Mr. Reed and ſeveral of his Family, who were near the Fire-Place, but happily they all ſoon after recovered.

"We hear from Roxbury that one Day laſt Week, near 60 young Women of that Place, met together at the Miniſter's Houſe, early in the Morning, and gave Mrs. Adams the Materials for, and the Spinning of above an hundred ſcore of Linnen Yarn, ſuch an unuſual and beautiful Appearance drew a great number of Spectators from Town and Country, who all expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction at ſuch an Example of Induſtry. It gives the greateſt pleaſure to find that the Manufacture of Cloth, &c. makes ſuch a rapid Progreſs amongſt us, as this ſeems to be the only conſtitutional Way in which we are like to obtain Relief from thoſe intollerable Burdens which are laid upon us: the Importation of Britiſh Manufactures will ſoon decreaſe; and our preſent difficulties probably iſſue in the ruin of the Manufactures of Great Britain and the wealth and increaſe of the Colonies; the averſion to Britiſh Manufactures increaſes in proportion to the Meaſures taken to impoveriſh and enſlave us."——

Bridgewater, Oct. 6. 1768. On the 25th ult. Dr. Jepſon of Hartford, and the 26th Dr. Roberts of Boſton, arrived here; and on the 27th the former performed the Operation of Lithotomy on one Capt. Snell of this Place; he is a very corpulent Perſon, in the 68th Year of his Age; from whom was extracted a very large Oblong Stone, which weigh'd Six Ounces and One Drachm, and meaſures Four Inches in Length.—He is now in a fair Way of Recovery, under the Care of Dr. Roberts.

The Honorable the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms having ſome Time ſince appointed Mr. *Samuel Proctor* an Officer of the Cuſtoms to reſide at *Nantucket*, in the Port of *Boſton*, for the Eaſe and Convenience of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Iſland, who otherwiſe are obliged by Law to Enter and Clear at *Boſton*; and it being repreſented to the Commiſſioners that a Combination has been ſet on Foot there to deter all Perſons from accommodating Mr. *Proctor* with an Office, whereby he has been obliged to quit the Iſland:

THIS is therefore to give Notice, That the Commiſſioners have iſſued Orders to their Officers in the ſeveral Ports of *America* to make Seizure of all Veſſels and their Cargoes that ſhall arrive from the ſaid Iſland of *Nantucket* without proper Documents from this Port ſigned by us, and to proſecute the ſame to Condemnation according to Law.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, Oct. 8. 1768. } JOS. HARRISON, *Collector*, ROB. HALLOWELL, *Dep. Comp.*

The beſt Hyſon, Souchong, Congo & Bohea Tea, juſt imported and to be Sold by RICHARD CLARKE and SON. Alſo refin'd Iron, Loaf Sugar, beſt French Indigo, &c.

Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, To be Sold by Thomas Gray, Likewiſe a SLOOP of about 80 Tons, laying at *Gray's* Wharf.

TO BE LET, *And entered upon immediately*, A convenient Dwelling Houſe near the Center of the Town, with a good Pump, Yard, Wood-Shed, and other Accommodations.—Enquire of *William Thompſon*, at his Store oppoſite the Golden-Ball.

Beſt Jamaica Rum in 40 Gallon Caſks, Sugar, Pimento and Ginger, to be ſold at Store No. 1. on *Griffin's* Wharf.

For LONDON, The Ship PRATT, *Jonathan Freeman*, Maſter, Will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight and Paſſage apply to ſaid Maſter at his Houſe in Hanover-Street, or on board ſaid Ship at *Hancock's* Wharf.

For LONDON, The Ship *LONDON PACKET*, ROBERT CALEF, Commander, Now laying at the Long Wharf, will ſail in all this Month, having Half her Cargo on board.—— For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Nath. Wheatley*, at his Store in Kingſtreet, or the Maſter on board. *N. B.* Caſh will be given at ſaid Store for good Pot-Aſh. *Boſton, Octob.* 10. 1768.

Joſhua Blanchard

At his Wine Cellar, Dock-Square, near Faneuil-Hall Market, BOSTON: Sells at the very loweſt Rates only for Caſh. Choice Sterling *Madeira*, at £. 4 old Tenor a Gallon, or Half a Dollar a Bottle, and all other Sorts of Wine, neat and genuine as they are imported, and fit for immediate Uſe; by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, or in any Quantity as may ſuit the Buyer.

Weſt-India and *New-England* Rum—— Choice old Spirit.

Gentlemen of the Town, Maſters of Veſſels, and all Perſons going abroad, who ſhall pleaſe to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend on having their Wine put up in the beſt Manner & of the beſt Kinds.

Gentlemen in the Country, Inn-keepers, and all Perſons ſhall be as well ſerved by Letter as if preſent.

Said *BLANCHARD* Acquaints his Friends and the Publick, That he purpoſes to ſell all Sorts of Goods on Commiſſions; and to that Purpoſe beſides his Houſe on Dock-Square, he hath provided himſelf with ſundry Warehouſes and Cellars for the Reception of all kinds of Merchandize. Thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their Commands may depend on the utmoſt Care and Fidelity, and on the eaſieſt Terms.

He hath for Sale at preſent, a Parcel of Writing-Paper, Sheathing Paper, choice Velvet Corks, Bar Iron, a few Engliſh Goods, and a Parcel of Second-Hand Books.

A Set of Glaſs Windows for a Shop, a Parcel of ſhook Hogſheads, Paper for Rooms:——Alſo a large well found Schooner to be Sold or Laſt on Charter.——

John Taylor

At his SHOP by the Draw Bridge, Has juſt imported from LONDON, An Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he ſells cheap for Caſh.

THIS EVENING (Monday) Will be Sold by Public Vendue, By *JOHN GERRISH*, At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END, A Quantity of the very beſt *Silk Twiſt* by the Pound—beautiful Velvets—all ſorts Linens—wide Checks—Sheeting—broad & narrow Cloths—wide double Camblets for Mens Cloaks—and a great Variety of other Articles, new and ſecond-hand.——*Jars of fine Tamarinds.*

(A freſh Parcel of Goods to be opened and ſold at ſaid Office on WEDNESDAY next.)

On *Tueſday* the 18th of *October*, At ONE o'Clock. Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, At the Bunch of Grapes in King-ſtreet, The Ship *Induſtry*, burthen about 160 Tons, is an extreme good ſailing Veſſel and well found.—Inventory of her Stores may be ſeen on board ſaid Ship now lying at *Wheelwright's* Wharf, or in the Hands of J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

☞ *The Purchaſer is to pay £.100 Lawful Money as Earneſt, and the Remainder will not be wanted under three Months, Security being given for the Payment thereof at that Time.*

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *Octob.* 8. 1768.

ENTRED-IN.

Jayne and Loudon from Virginia; Somes & Rowe from Halifax; Payne and Crane from No. Carolina; Ruſſell from Dominica; Finch from St. Kitts; De Coſta from Jamaica; and Lampert from Weſford.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Angus for Nova Scotia; Goldſpeed for N. Haven; Swan for Virginia; Finch & Roberts for Granadoes; Symmes, DeCoſta and Bowers for Jamaica; Kellam for No. Carolina; and Calef for London.

1 Governor 1 Vol. pa. 281.

The following Abstract of an Act of Parliament made in the fourth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Act to amend and render "more effectual, in his Majesty's Dominions in "*America*, an Act passed in this present Session "of Parliament, intitled, An Act for punishing "Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Pay-"ment of the Army and their Quarters," *is tho't to be highly seasonable at this Time, viz.*

WHEREAS in and by an act made in the present session of parliament, entitled, *An Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters*; several regulations are made and enacted for the better government of the army, & their observing strict discipline, & for providing quarters for the army, and carriages on marches, and other necessary occasions, and inflicting penalties on offenders against the same act, and for many good purposes therein mentioned; but the same may not be sufficient for the forces that may be employed in his Majesty's dominions in *America*: And whereas, during the continuance of the said act, there may be occasion for marching and quartering of regiments and companies of his Majesty's forces in several parts of his Majesty's dominions in *America*: And whereas the publick houses & barracks, in his Majesty's dominions in *America*, may not be sufficient to supply quarters for such forces: And whereas it is expedient and necessary that carriages and other conveniencies, upon the march of troops in his Majesty's dominions in *America*, should be supplied for that purpose: *Be it enacted* by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that for & during the continuance of this act, and no longer, it shall and may be lawful to and for the constables, tithingmen, magistrates, and other civil officers of villages, towns, townships, cities, districts, and other places, within his Majesty's dominions in *America*, and, in their default or absence, for any one justice of the peace inhabiting in or near any such village, township, city, district, or place, and for no other; and such constables, tithingmen, magistrates, and other civil officers as aforesaid, are hereby required to quarter and billet the officers and soldiers, in his Majesty's service, in the barracks provided by the colonies; and if there shall not be sufficient room in the said barracks for the officers & soldiers, then, and in such case only, to quarter and billet the residue of such officers and soldiers, for whom there shall not be room in such barracks, in inns, livery-stables, ale-houses, victualling-houses, and the houses of sellers of wine by retail to be drunk in their own houses, or places thereunto belonging, and all houses of persons selling of rum, brandy, strong water, cyder, or methiglin, by retail, to be drank in houses; and in case there shall not be sufficient room for the officers and soldiers in such barracks, inns, victualling and other publick alehouses, that in such and no other case, and upon no other account, it shall and may be lawful for the governor and council of each respective province in his Majesty's dominions in *America*, to authorize and appoint, and they are hereby directed and impowered to authorize and appoint, such proper person or persons as they shall think fit, to take, hire, and make fit, and, in default of the said governor and council appointing and authorizing such person or persons, or in default of such person or persons so appointed, neglecting or refusing to do their duty, in that case it shall and may be lawful for any two or more of his Majesty's justices of the peace in or near the said villages, towns, townships, cities, districts, and other places, and they are hereby required to take, hire, and make fit for the reception of his Majesty's forces, such and so many uninhabited houses, outhouses, barns, or other buildings, as shall be necessary, to quarter therein the residue of such officers and soldiers for whom there should not be room in such barracks & publick houses as aforesaid, and to put and quarter the residue of such officers and soldiers therein.

And it is hereby declared and enacted, That there shall be no more billets at any time ordered, than there are effective soldiers present to be quartered therein: And, in order that this service may be effectually provided for, the commander in chief in *America*, or other officer under whose orders any regiment or company shall march, shall, from time to time, give, or cause to be given, as early notice as conveniently may be, in writing, signed by such commander or officer, of their march, specifying their numbers and time of marching as near as may be, to the respective governors of each province through which they are to march: In order that proper persons be appointed and authorized, in pursuance of this act, to take up and hire, if it shall be necessary, uninhabited houses, outhouses, barns, or other buildings, for the reception of such soldiers as the barracks and publick houses shall not be sufficient to contain or receive.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any military officer shall take upon himself to quarter soldiers, in any of his Majesty's dominions in *America*, otherwise than is limited & allowed by this act; or shall use or offer any menace or compulsion to or upon any justice of the peace, constable, tithingman, magistrate, or other civil officer before mentioned, in his Majesty's dominions in *America*, tending to deter and discourage any of them from performing any part of the duty hereby required or appointed; such military officer, for every such offence being thereof convicted before any two or more of his Majesty's justices of the peace living within or near such villages, towns, townships, cities, districts, or other places, by the oaths of two or more credible witnesses, shall be deemed and taken to be *ipso facto* cashiered, and shall be utterly disabled to have or hold any military employment in his Majesty's service, upon a certificate thereof being transmitted to the commander in chief in *America*; unless the said conviction shall be reversed upon an appeal brought, within six months, in the proper court for hearing appeals against convicting by justices of the peace. And in case any person shall find himself aggrieved, in that such constable, tithingman, magistrate, or other civil officer, shall have quartered or billeted in or upon his house a greater number of soldiers than he ought to bear in proportion to his neighbours, and shall complain thereof to one or more justice or justices of the peace of the village, town, township, city, district, or other place, where such soldiers are quartered, such justice or justices has or have hereby power to relieve such person, by ordering such and so many of the soldiers to be removed, and quartered upon such other person or persons, as they shall see cause; and such other person or persons shall be obliged to receive such soldiers accordingly.——

And whereas, There are several barracks in several places in his Majesty's said dominions in *America*, or some of them, provided by the colonies, for the lodging and covering of soldiers in lieu of quarters, for the ease and conveniency as well of the inhabitants of and in such colonies, as of the soldiers; it it hereby further enacted, that all such officers and soldiers, so put and placed in such barracks, or in hired uninhabited houses, outhouses, barns, or other buildings, shall from time to time, be furnished and supplied there by the persons to be authorized or appointed for that purpose by the governor and council of each respective province, or upon neglect or refusal of such governor and council in any province, then by two or more justices of the peace residing in or near such place, with fire, candles, salt, vinegar, bedding, utensils for dressing their victuals, and small beer or cyder, not exceeding five pints, or half a pint of rum mixed with a quart of water, to each man, without paying any thing for the same.——

Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, *July* 28. 1768.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throʼout the Province aforesaid.

Humbly shew,

THE Subscribers divers of the Proprietors of a Tract of common and undivided Land, in the late Province of Maine, *holding under* Samuel Phillips *and* William Phillips, *which Land begins at the Sea Side at Winter Harbour, and runs up on the West Side of* Saco *River, in Breadth 4 Miles from said River, till it meets with the Line between the Province of* New-Hampshire *and the said late Province of* Maine, *and so running to the extent of said* Phillips *their Claim, apprehending it necessary that a Meeting of the Proprietors of said Tract of Land should be called and held as soon as possible, do pray that your* Honor *would be pleas'd to grant a Warrant for that Purpose: said Meeting to be held at the British Coffee-House in* Boston, *on Wednesday the* 16th *Day of* November *next at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon: Then and there to choose a Moderator and Clerk——to take effectual Measures to prevent Trespass in said Land—— and to prosecute in the Law all such as have trespass'd thereon in Times past; and in general to act upon all Matters and Things which may be necessary to promote the general Advantage of the Proprietors.*

Nathaniel Sparhawk,
John Hancock, Tristram Dalton,
Andrew Oliver, jun. Abigail Bromfield,
Charles Pelham, Samuel Waterhouse,
Gawen Brown, Samuel Adams,

SEAL.

Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

To Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, *one of the Proprietors and one of the Petitioners before-mentioned*,

Greeting,

IN His Majesty's Name you are hereby required to notify and warn in Time and Manner as the Law directs, the Proprietors of the Tracts of common and undivided Land before mentioned and described, to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Seventh Day of Sept. *in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini*, 1768.

S. DANFORTH. *Justice of the Peace throughout the said Province.*

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein-mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1768. SAMUEL ADAMS.

The Co-partnership of
Blanchard & *Hancock*

Being mutually dissolved: All Persons indebted to said Company are desired to settle the same with

Ebenezer Hancock,

Who carries on the Business at the same Place:— Where may be had, A general Assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Braziery and Pewter Wares, at the lowest Rates: and those who please to favour him with their Custom may depend upon being well used. *Boston, Sept.* 28, 1768.

To be sold by Nath. Wheatley,

At his Store in King-Street,

A few Boxes of choice Lisbon LEMONS,

Cheap for Cash.

Province of MASSACHUSETS BAY.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid.

Humbly shew the Subscribers,

WHEREAS there are two certain Tracts of Land lying in common and undivided situate in the late Province of *Maine*, devised by the last Will and Testament of *Bridget Phillips*, late of *Boston*, Widow, deceased, to her four Children, *Peleg Sanford*, *Samuel Phillips*, *William Phillips* and *Elisbel Stretton*; the one of which Tracts was in 1661 purchased of *Fluellin Sumptimus*, an Indian then residing at *Saco*, extending from *Saco* Patent Bounds Southward beyond *Cape Porpoise* River for Breadth, and from the Head of *Wells* and *Cape Porpoise* Township heads up into the Country to his furthest Extent, (excepting the Town of *Sanford* included within the said Bounds, which hath already been divided.) The other of the said Tracts is the said *Bridget*'s Part or Share of a certain Tract of Land originally sold by *Sabacoman* another Indian which she the said *Bridget* devised to her four Children aforesaid: The whole of said Tract extending from the West End of *Saco* River up into the Country from the Sea up to Salmon Falls eight Miles or thereabouts from the Rivers Mouth, and South to the Swan Ponds and from thence Southwest to *Cape Porpoise* Fishing Island, from thence to the Winter Harbour, and a certain Neck of Land, and the Islands belonging thereunto, or however otherwise the said Tracts of Land may be bounded: The Subscribers being, with divers other Persons, Proprietors of the said Tracts of Land—pray that your Honour would be pleased to grant a Warrant for the calling a Meeting of the said Proprietors to be holden at the British Coffee-House in *Boston*, on Wednesday the Sixteenth Day of *November* next, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon; then and there to choose a Moderator and Clerk, and to appoint a Committee to act in Behalf of the Proprietors, more especially in prosecuting all such Persons as have trespassed or may hereafter trespass upon said Lands, either by erecting Houses, Mills or other Buildings, or by making Strip or Waste thereon: to join with any other of the Devisees of the said *Bridget Phillips*, or any other Persons in ascertaining the Bounds of the aforesaid Tracts of Land, and in general to transact all matters and things, that shall be judged for the benefit and advantage of the Proprietors.

Andrew Oliver,
N. Sparhawk
Samuel Adams *Bridget Stretton*
William Pepperrell *Ann Stretton*
Gawen Brown *Thomas Cushing*
Joseph Wheelwright. *Abigail Bromfield.*

SEAL.

Province of MASSACHUSETS BAY.

To the Hon. ANDREW OLIVER, Esq; one of the Proprietors and one of the Petitioners before-mentioned,

Greeting.

IN His Majesty's Name you are hereby required to notify and warn in Time and Manner as the Law directs, the Proprietors of the Tracts of common and undivided Land before-mentioned and described, to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Thirteenth Day of August, in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1768.

S. DANFORTH, Justice of the Peace throughout the said Province.

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein-mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition. *AND. OLIVER.*

Boston, 13 August, 1768.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

Margin for More References (illegible)